The Literary Digest

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Laura Seelys
1211 Summit Av
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Educational Number

We invite the attention of our readers to the school announcements appearing on the following pages of this Issue. In number they represent the largest volume of school advertising yet published in any single issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST. In quality they are representative of the best resident educational institutions.

The large volume of correspondence coming to our School Department impresses us with the great diversity of school requirements existing among 200,000 LITERARY DIGEST families. In these letters information is requested on almost every branch of education.

The variety of schools represented in our columns this week is therefore especially valuable. When to this variety is attached reliability, the present issue should prove an important guide to the selection of the best school.

Our Editors include on pages 174, 175, 176, a series of helpful articles on educational topics. These articles are upon subjects of live interest and importance to every parent having children of school age.

We know that our school issues are preserved for future reference by many of our readers, and we believe that no number heretofore published will prove more valuable than the present one.

The next school year will begin in about two months. Prompt steps should be taken now to determine your choice of a school. Few other human problems demand more careful and deliberate thought.

Any of the schools whose announcements appear in this issue will be glad to mail full particulars to LITERARY DIGEST readers. On our part we are always ready to answer, to the best of our ability, any questions relating to special points on the school question.

SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The Literary Digest

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MEANING OF THE COVER DESIGN—In the design by Mr. Edward Penfield on our cover this week we see a mailed knight and his lady hearing from an old scribe stories of the valor of their ancestors, which will stir the warrior to heroic deeds in the tournament. It thus symbolizes the influence of literature upon life.

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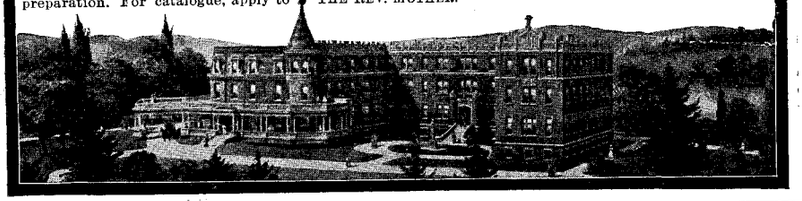

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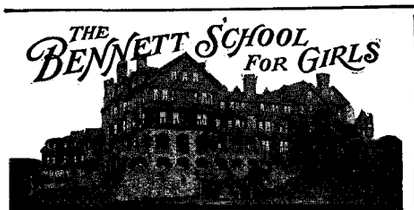

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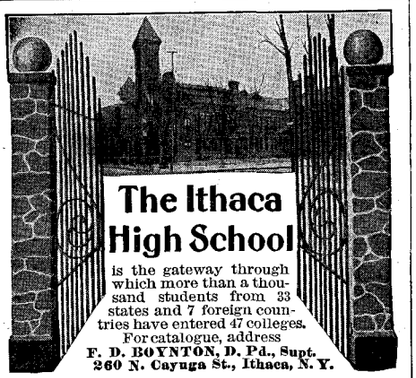

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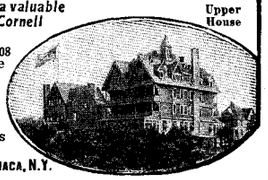

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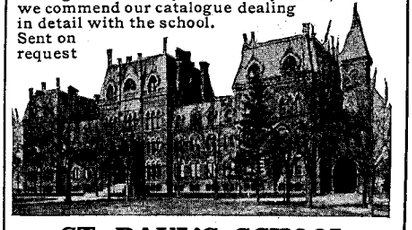

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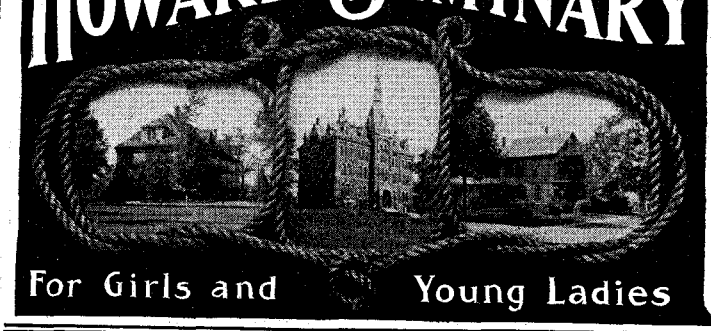

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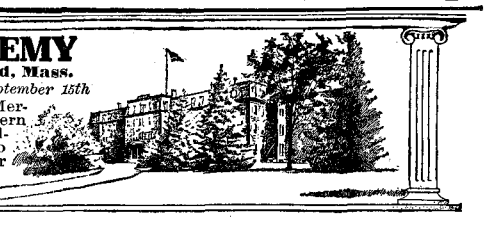

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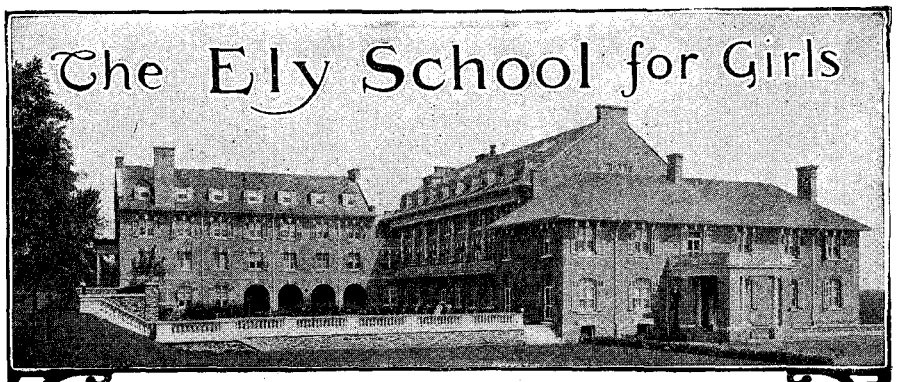

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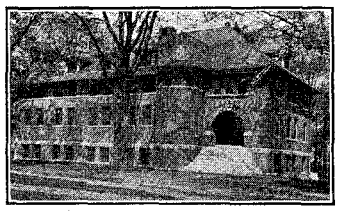

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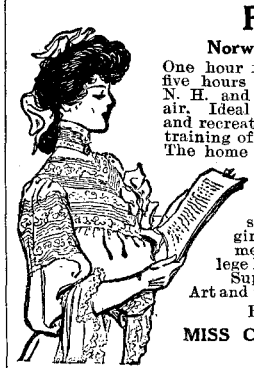

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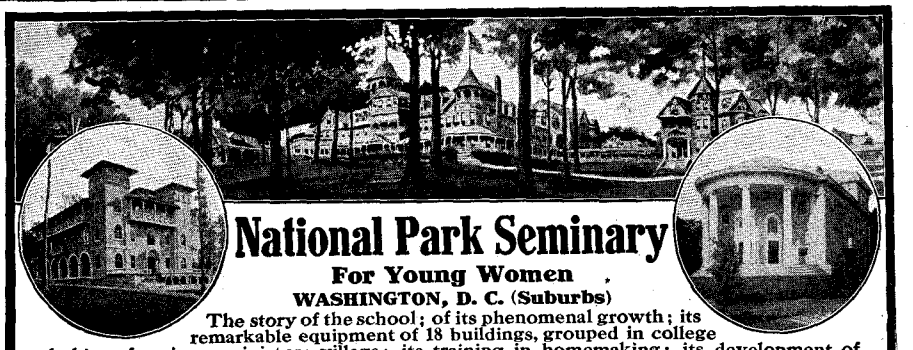

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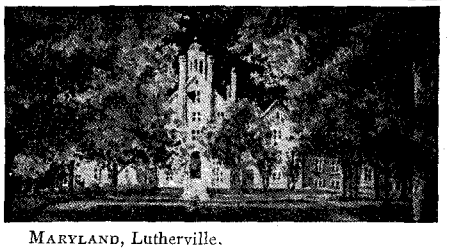

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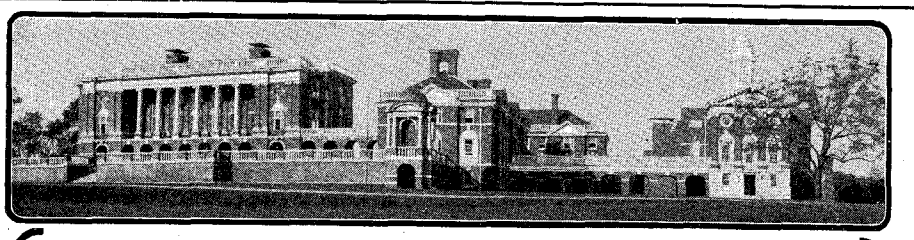

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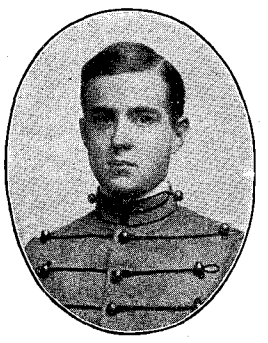

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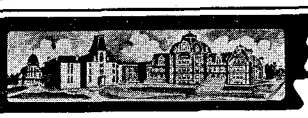

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The American Medical Association, numbering over 65,000 members, is the largest and most influential medical body in the world. At the Association's annual convention, held at Atlantic City, June 10th, the following resolution was passed concerning the drugging of foods with Benzoate of Soda or other chemical preservative:

> "***Resolved,*** *That the American Medical Association respectfully urges upon Congress the necessity of amending the national pure food and drugs act in the following particulars, viz:*
>
> *"(1) To prohibit absolutely and unqualifiedly the use of Benzoate of Soda and similar preservatives in the preparation and preserbation of foods destined for interstate commerce.*
>
> *"(2)* ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
> *(c), the prevention of the utilization of unclean and offensive waste productions, which now, by the use of such preservatives, are branded as foodstuffs and sent through the channels of commerce."*

Resolutions of similar import were also recently passed in the great conventions of the American Institute of Homeopathy (25,000 members), The Medical Society of New Jersey, and The Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

These resolutions constitute an unanswerable endorsement of the stand taken by H. J. Heinz Company, and other reputable manufacturers, for strict purity, sound materials, and sanitation in the manufacture of food products.

In the face of these far-reaching opinions, will the Government protect the people, or must the public continue to endanger health by the use of drugged foods? Such foods are not only pronounced harmful because of a drug, but — as indicated by the resolutions — they permit the use of refuse and waste materials.

From drugged food there is only one protection—***read labels carefully.*** The law demands that every article of food prepared with Benzoate of Soda must have that fact stated on the label. Look particularly for obscurely-placed fine type, making some such announcement as "Contains $\frac{1}{10}$ of one per cent. Benzoate of Soda."

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VOL. XXXIX., NO. 5 NEW YORK, JULY 31, 1909 WHOLE NUMBER, 1006

TOPICS OF THE DAY

HOPES FOR A TARIFF COMMISSION

IRRESPECTIVE of its outcome, the long and essentially unscientific wrangle over tariff schedules has disposed the press to consider the Senate's provision for a permanent tariff commission far more seriously than it has regarded suggestions to the same end in former years. The paragraph in the Aldrich Bill embodying what may prove to be the first effective movement toward "taking the tariff out of politics," reads:

"To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him by this section, and information which will be useful to Congress in tariff legislation and to the officers of the Government in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required to make thorough investigations and examinations into production, commerce, and trade of the United States and foreign countries, and all conditions affecting the same."

While regarding this clause as far from satisfactory, in that the power and authority to be allowed the President's investigators is anything but adequate, the Philadelphia *North American* greets it as "the weakling we hope some day may develop into a real tariff commission." Further this paper says:

"Of course, there is not the least doubt that an imperative national need is the creation of a permanent, expert body, such as every civilized government save ours possesses, not to legislate, but to study economic conditions at home and abroad, with no purpose save the perfection of the American system of protection in the interest of commerce, labor, and the nation's prosperity.

"The lesson has been brought home to the people as it never was before, that American business no longer should be allowed to remain the shuttle-cock of American politics. Congress, informed and advised by the scientific knowledge gleaned by a body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, acting for no selfish interest nor any one locality, thereby would be enabled to alter at intervals, as conditions changed, one or a dozen of the 4,000 items in the tariff schedules.

"But there would be an end of periodical upheavals of the country's entire commerce while Congressmen, greedy for their local industries and eager for favor from leaders as ignorant and as selfish as themselves, wrangled and dickered to work out a patchwork, hybrid injustice affecting $325,000,000 of the nation's annual revenue.

"It is no new idea. It is simply the sane taking of a leaf from the book of every progressive foreign nation, from Germany to Japan. The American people simply are learning the lesson a little late."

The North American states that a thousand commercial associations having a total membership of more than half a million corporations, firms, and individuals, with a total capitalization of more than $14,000,000,000 have voiced a demand for this innovation in American tariff-making.

But the New York *Journal of Commerce*, stigmatizing the clause as "the tariff-commission sham," points out that it is an integral part of the so-called maximum and minimum section, and merely empowers the President to ascertain whether "undue discrimination" against the United States in the tariffs of other countries shall make it advisable for him to proclaim the imposition of the maximum rates against taxable imports from such countries. Says *The Journal of Commerce*:

"There is nothing in this about a commission or a 'board'; nothing about any regular appointments, the number of persons that may be 'employed,' or the compensation to be paid, or about any specific duties of those employed or any reports upon the results of their inquiries. The evident purpose is to enable the President to get, in his own way, the information that is to enable him to decide whether the 'minimum tariff' is to be granted or withheld and in what cases. All the rest is a sop to those who have been demanding a tariff commission, and if they are to swallow it, and with it the whole maximum and minimum section, they are easily gulled by the crafty politicians who have been shaping this bill and playing one interest against another to work it through in a shape to suit themselves and those they represent. The manufacturers' and merchants' associations of the country ought to know better than to be caught with that kind of chaff. The net is spread in plain sight of any bird with wit enough to discern what it is there for."

As to the relative value of an official commission this paper continues:

"What we need is not so much a commission to help carry out the present tariff policy, as exhibited in the Aldrich perversion of the Payne Bill, as a change in tariff policy. So long as this crazy system of excessive protection for everybody that demands it, this log-rolling of protected interests to get what they want, and politicians in a bargain with them to give them all they want in return for party support, local or general, is tolerated, any tariff commission provided for by the advocates or defenders of that policy will only serve the purpose of giving it continued effect, of perpetuating it. When our people can get Representatives elected to Congress who are in favor of a rational revision of the tariff, in accordance with some principle besides that of robbery for the satisfaction of greed, a policy for the benefit of the people of the country and their industry and trade, instead of the profit of local combinations exacting tribute from the great mass of producers and consumers, then it may be that a commission would be useful in working out the problem of legislation. We are not there now, and to sustain this Aldrich sham is neither intelligent nor moral."

Other papers take a much more hopeful view, admitting the inadequacy of the provision, but seeing in it the establishment of an

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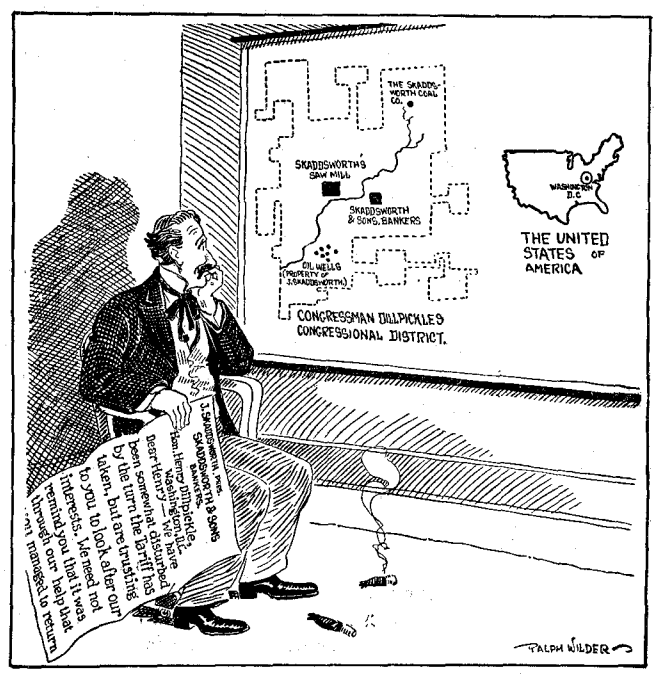
important principle. Thus the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* said shortly after the Tariff Bill reached the conference stage:

"The bureau thus contemplated is far from being what the advocates of a tariff commission desire; but they see in it, as the President evidently does, a first step in the right direction. On



THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT VERSUS THE NATION—AS COMPARED BY CONGRESSMAN DILLPICKLE.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.

the other hand, the sticklers for what they take to be a constitutional prerogative think they see in the measure the entering wedge of a scheme which is intended to take away from the House of Representatives its right to fix the rates of duty. In this connection it is openly asserted that Mr. Payne has never been friendly to the commission proposal, and that his antipathy to it is shared by his colleagues on the conference committee. Moreover, we have it with equal positiveness that Speaker Cannon and other prominent members of the House organization concur in Mr. Payne's view, and would back him up in his determination to eliminate the tariff-bureau provision were it not for the determination of the President to have it retained.

"Formal action has not yet been taken by the conference committee with regard to this matter, but from all appearances the President has already achieved a victory. He has taken the position that it is and will be impossible intelligently and correctly to carry out the party policy of making the duties conform to the difference between the cost of production here and abroad, until a method other than the *ex parte* one of hearing testimony from interested manufacturers shall be adopted.

"The important thing is, that if the excuse for a tariff commission shall be incorporated in the present revenue measure it is likely to grow to full proportions. Even the manufacturers—or, to use the more comprehensive term, the producers—complain that the schedules are not intelligently and skilfully constructed under the present method. The adoption of the commission method seems inevitable if the bureau provision is retained. The sticklers for prerogative will find that it deprives the House of Representatives of no right or privilege, since, of necessity, that body must act upon the recommendations of the commission.

"The country should be, and will be, grateful to President Taft for the courageous stand he has taken in behalf of the one provision in the Tariff Bill which gives promise of ultimate reformation of our customs-revenue system."

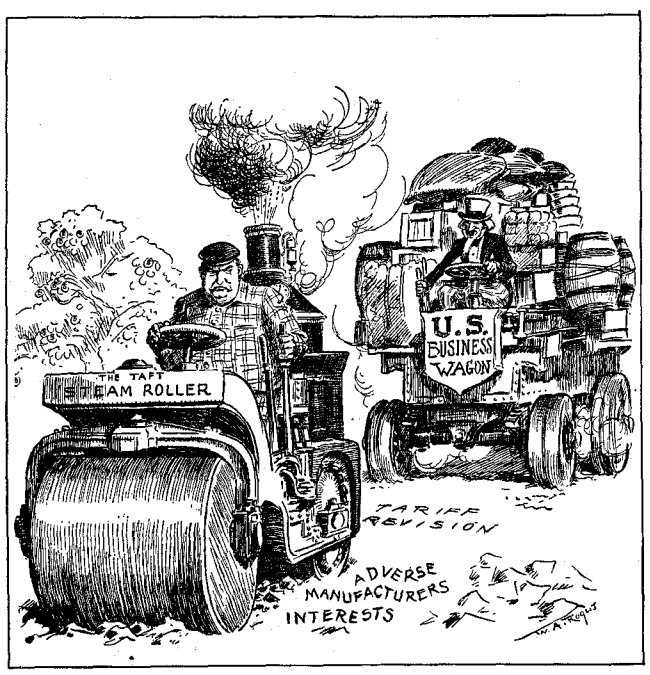
SECOND THOUGHTS ON INCOME TAXATION.

AS tho in order to prevent the apathy which the advocates of the income-tax provision in the Tariff Bill have said is their chief fear, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, by condemning the proposed amendment to the Constitution, has made the discussion livelier than ever. In his much-quoted Milwaukee address Justice Brewer said:

"But now, after the hue and cry of a day, we must have the privilege of income taxes by the Government. Supposing that law passes, as I presume it will, and Congress sees fit to levy income taxes on all the income received from substantial, direct personal property and real estate, what will the States do in case they need large sums of money for their own revenue?

"The power to tax, as John Marshall said, is the power to destroy. If once you give the power to the Nation to tax all the incomes, you give them the power to tax the States, not out of their existence, but out of their vitality."

There are not many papers that give Justice Brewer's state-



UNCLE SAM—"Hurry up, Bill; I can't hold her!"
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

A GOOD BILL.
—Ketten in the New York *World*.

WHEN "BILL" MEETS BILL.

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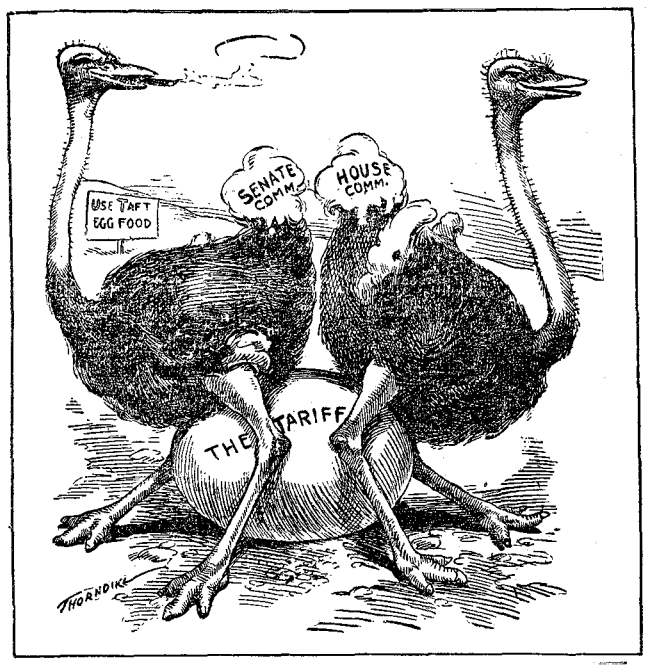


THEY WILL TRY TO HATCH SOMETHING SATISFACTORY TO THE PRESIDENT.
—Thorndike in the Baltimore *American*.

IN CONFERENCE.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

HATCHING AND SCRATCHING.

ment their unqualified approval, but the New York *Times* strongly endorses his views in the following paragraphs:

"President Taft is putting into practical operation Secretary Root's threat that the National Government would exercise the powers which the States neglected, and Justice Brewer dissents. Plainly the tax-payers are doubly burdened, or else the resources of the States are reduced if they waive the income tax which the Nation takes. Corporations which might endure either tax might be opprest by a double tax, and thus the Nation could starve to death institutions created by the States. But, as Justice Brewer says, to cripple a State's resources is to assume 'power to tax the States, not out of their existence, but out of their vitality.'

"We have fallen too much into the way of passing bad laws and trusting to neglect of them to remedy the evils from their operation. We have been told that the income tax will be harmless while Taft is President, and we are providing him with new and disputatious laws to enforce, altho he has not as yet remedied the demonstrated inefficiency of administration of existing laws which characterized his predecessor. It is the things which he has not done which entitle him to the greatest praise."

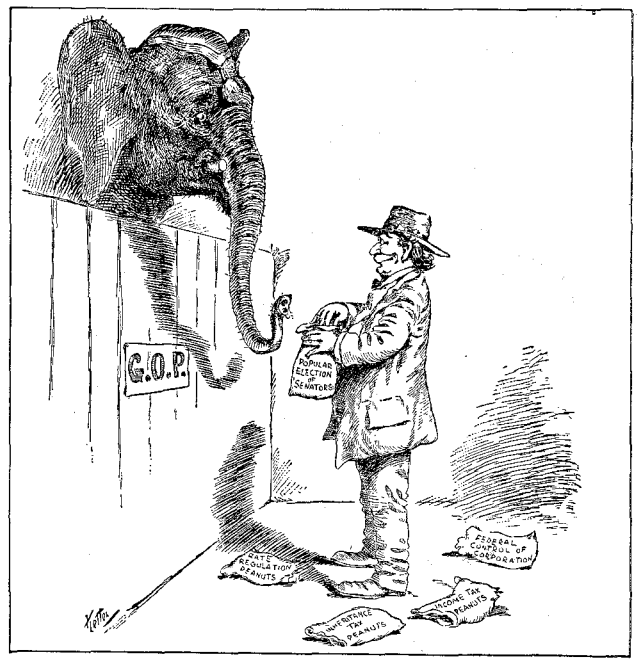
Yet *The Wall Street Journal* reviewing Justice Brewer's *obiter dicta* thus expresses its unqualified dissent:

"It would perhaps add to the sanctity of the law if our judges made it a rule to confine the expression of their opinions strictly to the bench. It is apt to lower the average man's respect for judicial opinion when he finds that the judge off the bench is only an ordinary man, with an average set of ideas, and even a human liability to say things off-hand not always distinguished for sound sense. Supreme Court Justice Brewer's decisions from the bench are always weighty as coming from a sound constitutional lawyer. It does not follow, however, that his private opinion on the income tax carries any more weight than that of another man.

"It is true that Chief Justice Marshall said that the power to tax was the power to destroy. Are we, therefore, to collect no taxes at all, or are we to be confined, as the Supreme Court confines the Federal Government now, to only two ways of raising them! There are many intelligent Americans who would be willing to collect less revenue through the customs house, and there are some who do not approve of the only alternative offered us. Because of what Chief Justice Marshall said, are we to be limited forever to tariff and excise?

"So stringently has the Federal Government been restricted by the Supreme Court that the States have gradually appropriated a large number of methods of taxation entirely suitable for Federal use. The only method remaining unappropriated by the sovereign States is the income tax. Justice Brewer's anxiety for the interest of the States seemed a little bit forced. The authorities he quotes could have had no real idea of modern conditions and necessities. Justice Brewer himself talks of 'iron-clads' under the impression that such vessels still exist, and some of his other opinions might be brought down to date with advantage.

"The crux of the matter is that nobody likes to pay taxes. Most of us are willing to encourage public expenditure and even public extravagance, but we greet with indignant horror any attempt to collect the cost from ourselves. If there is one tax in the world which has proved itself to be fair, flexible, cheap to collect and easy to adjust, it is the income tax. It is moreover sound in principle because public expenses are paid for out of



STILL FEEDING THE ELEPHANT
—Ketten in the New York *World*.

income and not out of private capital, as they would be and are with inheritance taxes.

"Justice Brewer does not want to pay income tax, and that is the meaning of his *obiter dicta*. A great number of people will

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sympathize with him, but they must realize that a condition of excise and tariff exclusively, at the fiat of the Supreme Court of the United States, deprives the Federal Government of taxing-facilities it should enjoy."

The New York *World*, while expressing the utmost respect for Justice Brewer's fearlessness and ability, confesses that it can not share his misgivings, and takes the opportunity thus to express its preference for an income tax over a tariff:

"Under the protective theory a system of taxation has been built up under which the National Government, either for itself, or for privileged interests, taxes every ounce of meat that the citizen eats, every spoonful of sugar that sweetens his coffee, every thread of wool that goes into the clothes he wears, every fiber of cotton that makes up the stockings he buys for his children. It taxes him on his tobacco; it taxes him on his beer. It taxes him on his necessities and it taxes him on his luxuries. It taxes him from the sole of his shoes to the crown of his hat. It taxes him on the lumber that goes into the roof over his head and on every nail that holds a lath to the wall that helps to shelter him. It taxes him on the blanket that is wrapped around him when he is born and it taxes him on the shroud in which he is buried when he dies.

"If the States have been strong enough to withstand such a system of taxation, a Federal levy on mere income, which helps to distribute the burden, is not likely to impair what vitality remains."

In a characteristic editorial the New York *American* thus deals with the effect of the income tax in concrete instances, as well as in its general application:

"William Waldorf Astor draws the rentals from something like $100,000,000 worth of real estate in New York City.

"William Waldorf Astor pays a percentage on every dollar of his five- or twenty-million-dollar income toward building dreadnaughts for His Majesty King Edward, for supporting his Majesty's dominion over India and Africa, and generally for paying the expenses of the British Empire.

"To the Government of the United States, which protects his property and makes it possible for him to live in an English palace and dream of an English title, William Waldorf Astor does not pay a cent of income tax.

"John D. Rockefeller, from his share in the Standard Oil Company, draws an income ranging from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000 a month. Mr. Rockefeller is generous with colleges, kind to churches, and in one way or another extends a great deal of charity, which saves American communities a certain amount of expenditure.

"Andrew Carnegie, whose income on steel bonds may not be quite as great as that earned by Mr. Rockefeller's oil, endows hero funds and establishes libraries, and our Government rightfully protects the steel properties, which through his friend, Mr. Morgan—whose altruism tends to lying-in hospitals, and museums—he has unloaded on the myriad stockholders of the Steel Trust.

"It is very nice of Messrs. Rockefeller, Carnegie, Morgan and others to be so generous to their less fortunate fellow citizens, but if there were an income tax and its provisions were honestly enforced, we might still have the colleges, churches, hero funds, libraries, museums, and lying-in hospitals, and would not be beholden to any rich man for them.

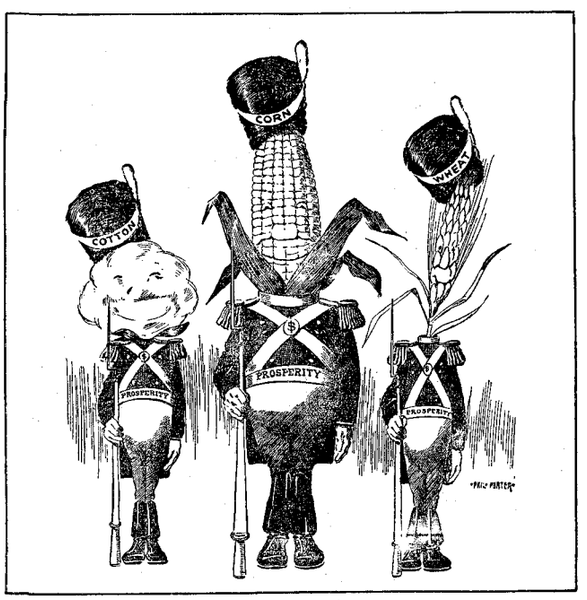
"And yet the income tax is far from being particularly a tax on wealth. The small merchant or manufacturer, or the employer who makes five or ten thousand dollars a year would, under its provisions, pay proportionately as large a share as does the man whose income is $10,000 a day.

"And most important—for there are vastly more men of average than men of huge incomes—this tax would be paid. A man may hide his bonds and stocks, but the merchant can not hide his business and the employee can not hide the pay-roll that tells his income."

ABUNDANT CROPS WITH HIGH PRICES

AMPLE material for editorials of the "whither-are-we-drifting?" order has been found in the paradoxical coexistence of plenty and high prices. Government predictions of an unequaled cereal crop, coupled with the statement that the supply of grain on hand is more than adequate, are offset by the success of the Patten "corner" in raising the price of wheat to $1.27 a bushel and the declaration of James J. Hill that "the time for low prices for grain has passed." The brighter side is thus portrayed with due enthusiasm by the Baltimore *Sun*:

"The vast extent of the wealth and resources of this country is revealed in the July crop report just issued by the Department of Agriculture. The aggregate value of this year's farm products is estimated by the Secretary of Agriculture at $8,000,000,000, which is a 5-per-cent. increase over 1908. Such an addition yearly to the people's belongings from a single source of profit—saying nothing of the values created by mining, manufacturing, fishing, etc.—shows why we manage to recover rapidly from panics and other



THE OLD GUARD.
—Porter in the Boston *Traveler*.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE PROSPERITY WAVE.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman Review*.

PROSPERITY—FOR WHOM?

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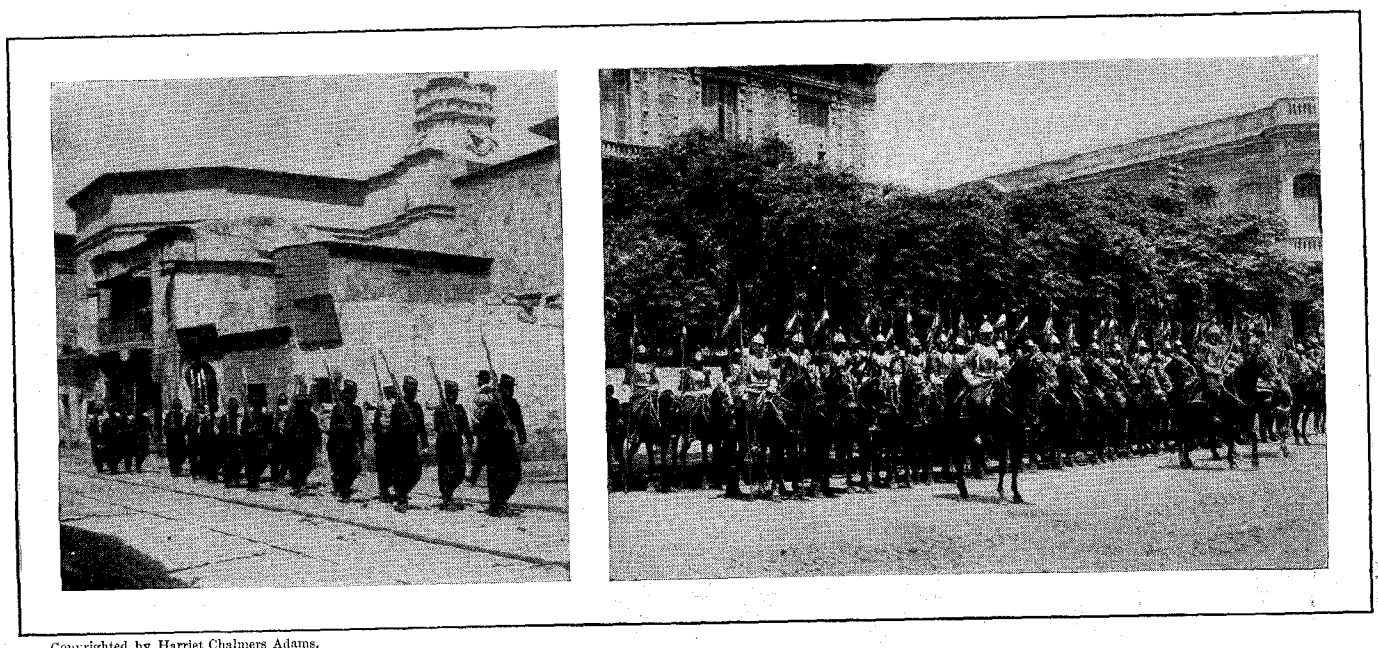

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BOLIVIAN INFANTRY IN LA PAZ.

ARGENTINIAN CAVALRY ON NATIVE MOUNTS.

POSSIBLE OPPONENTS.

like evils. The Secretary boasts of a probable crop of 3,161,174,000 bushels of corn, 409,704,000 bushels of winter wheat, 253,796,000 bushels of spring wheat, 183,923,000 bushels of barley, 31,928,000 bushels of rye, 962,933,000 bushels of oats, and over 11,250,000 bales of cotton."

On this brilliant showing the Brooklyn *Citizen* comments:

"But, the joy is somewat clouded by the question, Who will get the benefit?

"The crops of last year are not all consumed yet, but the price of both is still too high for a 'square deal all around'; and is the new crop to fall into the hands of merciless speculators; is the farmer to be enriched by the bounteous yield, and is the victimized consumer to find the high cost of living uninfluenced by the enormous store on hand?"

While this paper repeats, "there is nothing in it but wicked speculation for the enriching of a few at the cost of suffering by the many," the Pittsburg *Post* adopts the theory of James J. Hill that our difficulties are due to the rapidly decreasing proportion of the population engaged in farming, quoting Mr. Hill as follows:

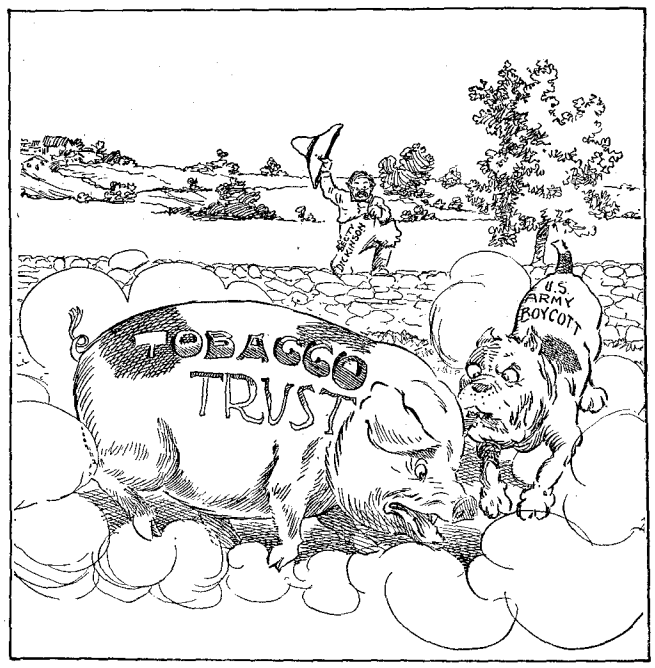
"'The tariff question is not the most important; it is agriculture. A few years ago two-thirds of the people were living on the land; now less than 35 per cent. are doing so. Can this number of people feed the community? The thing that will bring the people back to the farm (meaning substantial prosperity, as well) is empty stomachs.'"

DISCOUNTING WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA

BOLIVIA'S violent rejection of the arbitral award of the President of Argentina in the Peruvian boundary dispute aroused much speculation as to whether the three countries involved might not soon be "fighting like devils for conciliation." But later more pacific reports that Bolivia had mollified insulted Argentina and had agreed with Peru upon direct negotiations concerning the delimitations of the disputed territory diverted the stream of comment to the subject of the difficulties of arbitration—at least in the southern division of the Western hemisphere. Says the New York *Evening Post*:

"South America's present state of mind may be described as one of belligerency modified by a strong aversion to fighting, and ignorance as to who ought to fight whom. But since the beginning of the trouble we have had discussions on the possibility of war between Bolivia and Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, and Chile and Peru. That war between Bolivia and Argentina should even be suggested, throws a new light on the difficult problems of international arbitration. The parties to the original dispute were Bolivia and Peru; the judge was Argentina. Here, then, is a claimant who is not only dissatisfied with the award, but wants to fight the arbitrator. Evidently, the nation that sits in judgment between her fellows must be either so much more powerful or so much weaker than either of the litigants as to make it impossible for the judge to be drawn into the dispute. Professor Scott, in his new work on the Hague Peace Conferences, points out the defects in arbitration by a sovereign. The case is submitted to him without argument, and he decides solely on documentary evidence; his decision 'does not, as a rule, state the reasoning by which the conclusion is reached'; and, consequently, the judgment is of little value as a precedent. And, finally, there are the sovereign's own interests, which, in a dispute between Peru and Bolivia, would have made the President of Switzerland a better qualified judge than the President of Argentina."

The state of feeling in Bolivia which resulted in the display of belligerency is probably exprest in the following "semi-official"



SIC 'M, BULL!
—Barclay in the Baltimore *Sun*.

utterance which the New York *Herald* quotes from the *Diario* of La Paz:

"Argentina has placed Bolivia and Peru in an extremely delicate

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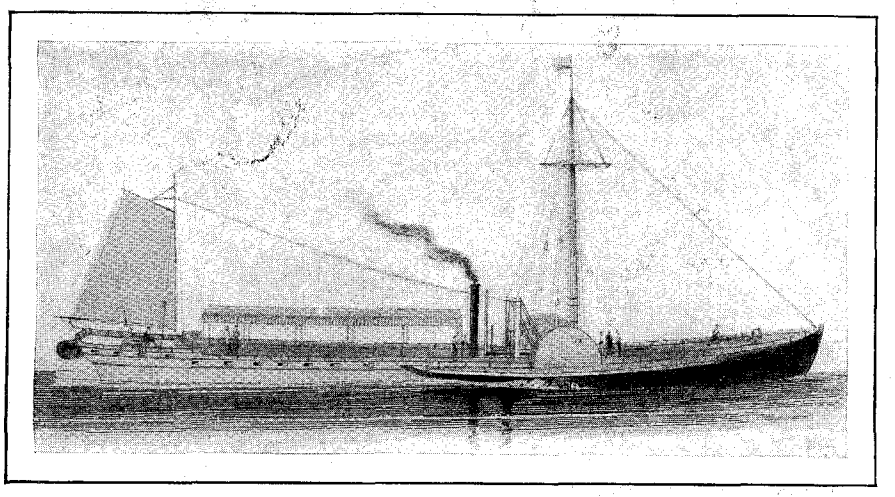
situation. The monstrous injustice of the award has resulted in placing them on the verge of war. Bolivia would be justified in retaining those regions were the whole Republic drenched in blood."

The disparity between the resources of the two countries is such that the chief fear for extended hostilities is aroused by the possibility that neighboring states might be involved. Bolivia, backward and without a sea coast, has a peace strength of about 2,500 men with hardly any cavalry or artillery, and a militia of perhaps 80,000. Argentina, progressive, with an extensive coast and abundant commerce and European immigration, has a peace strength of 17,000, including nine regiments of field artillery and nine of cavalry, with a national guard of 480,000 men.



FULTON'S "CLERMONT."
From an old print.

BARRING TRUSTS FROM ARMY CONTRACTS

ON the part of the more radical section of the press, there is little but approval for the order by which the Secretary of War seeks to save the American soldier from being trust-fed, trust-clothed, or trust-armed. Under the Secretary's new ruling not only is the Commissary-General required to enter into no direct contract with any corporation which is a party to a trust or combination in restraint of trade, but the War Department is also forbidden to have any dealings with any agent or middleman who may represent any such organization.

Yet several of the more conservative publications, while disclaiming sympathy with all wicked trusts, point out alleged inconsistencies in the Government's attitude. Thus, the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* queries:

"How can this Executive order be justified in face of the fact that Congress perpetuates a protective tariff designed to restrain trade and build up monopolies and trusts?

"Moreover, why prosecute the heads of trusts for organizing monopoly combinations under cover of this legislative encouragement?

"And to these questions a third may be added: How can a State Attorney-General look the great people in the face when instituting a prosecution against these monopolies when the States themselves create them, and compete for the blessed privilege of granting liberal charters? How many States forbid watering of stock?

"These inconsistencies are not due to levity or official perversity. They spring from intellectual confusion in the minds of the people themselves, a confusion which is cunningly made worse confounded by the tricky sophistry of protectionists and other persons who look upon the commonwealth as Marshall Blücher regarded the city of London—a fine place to plunder."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, discussing the specific instance of the withdrawal of governmental patronage from the American Tobacco Company, declares that authority for this action is based upon the ruling of Judge Lacombe in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York last fall, that this company was an illegal combination. In reference to Judge Lacombe's ruling *The Times-Dispatch* adds:

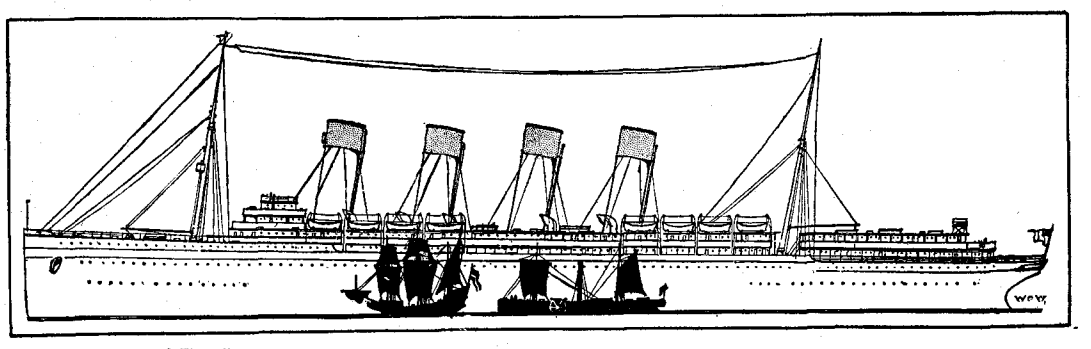
"At the same time he entered no decree to that effect, and expressly declared a suspension of injunction pending appeal to the Supreme Court, before which tribunal the case now is. It is not clear, therefore, how the Government can regard this decree as operative and proceed to act as tho it were final and the law of the land. The case against the company is still open; the question of whether or not the company is an illegal combination is unsettled; and its guilt being thus legally unproved, however unpopular or obnoxious it may be, it would seem entitled to the usual presumption of its innocence."

Should the Supreme Court uphold the judge's ruling the "unlawful combination," the same paper continues, should be dissolved, not boycotted. But:

"If the Government, without waiting for any final decision, has the right to declare the company guilty on its own *ipse dixit*, it apparently has a very dangerous power, superior to that of the courts. It can declare any other concern, against which it has evidence or even suspicions, guilty, and proper subject for ostracization. What such a power would mean in unscrupulous or thoughtless hands need not be pointed out. As to the Lacombe decision, as special authority in this case, if that decision is operative why does not the Government dissolve the trust, and if it is not operative how can the Government base any action upon it.

"Boycotting trusts would doubtless prove a popular method of dealing with them, but it may be doubted if a 'we-don't-patronize' list is adapted to the dignities of a government. A punishment more direct is looked for from the seat of law and authority. The legal aspects of the policy, in a case like this, are even more confusing to the lay mind. The Government is now selling stamps to the American Tobacco Company and licensing it to do business.

"How can it recognize it in this way while declining to recognize it in the other? How can the same concern be at one and the same time an outlaw and a lawfully licensed business?"



From "The New York Times."

CONTRASTED CRAFT OF THREE CENTURIES.
The "Celtic" (1909), length 700 feet, compared with Fulton's "Clermont" (1807), 130 feet, and Hudson's "Half Moon" (1609), 63 feet.

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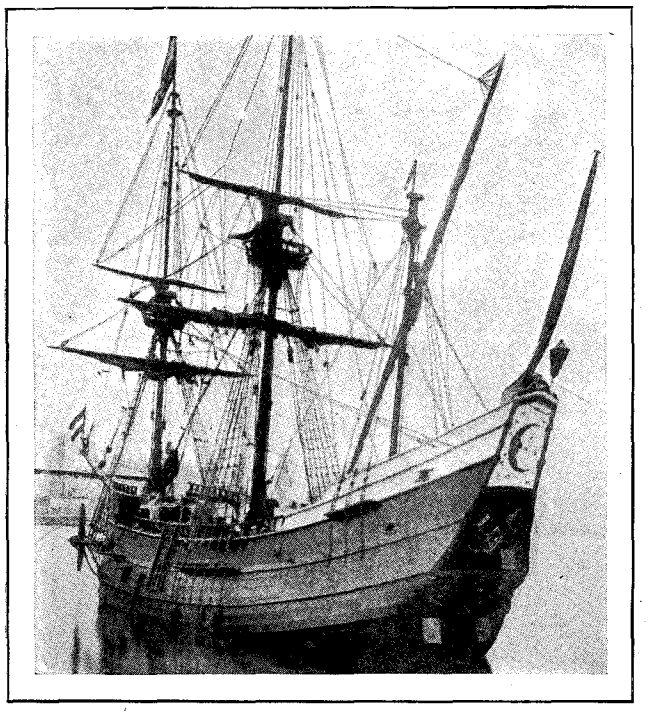
TO HONOR HUDSON AND FULTON

"THIS is a very good land to fall with and a pleasant land to see," wrote Master Robert Juet in his log-book on September 2, 1609, as the good ship *De Halve Maen*, Henry Hudson, captain, entered what is now the harbor of New York; and the press of the city now unite in hoping that the region will make a



THE REPLICA OF HENRY HUDSON'S "HALF MOON," VIEWED FROM THE STERN AND PORT SIDE.

like impression on the crew of the new *Half Moon*—the replica of Hudson's little vessel that has just arrived from Holland to participate in the Hudson-Fulton celebration of September 27–October 3, of the present year.

That this celebration, commemorating as it does at once a great event in the history of the discovery and exploration of America, and the inauguration of successful steam navigation, is of far more than local interest is a natural note of comment. Gen. James Grant Wilson, vice-president of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission, says in an article in *The Independent*, speaking of Hudson's voyage and his title to immortal fame:

"To the citizens of the metropolis of the New World, as well as those of the most important and populous State of our Union, the event of greatest interest in the history of American discovery next to that of the continent itself by 'the world-seeking Genoese,' is the discovery of New York Bay and the exploration of the Hudson River. Indeed, apart from its local interest, the story of Henry Hudson's voyage in the *Half Moon* is so full of romantic interest that we never weary of its repetition, but turn to it with ever-enduring pleasure. Yet historical exactness compels us to ask: Was the English captain the first of European navigators to gaze upon the beautiful prospect of our peerless lower bay and river, of forest-covered Manhattan, and the noble Palisades? All can heartily sympathize with Washington Irving's sentiments when, expressing his indignation against those writers who sought to deprive Columbus of the great glory of his discovery, he said: 'There is a certain meddlesome spirit which in the garb of learned research goes prying about the traces of history, casting down its monuments and marring and mutilating its fairest trophies.'

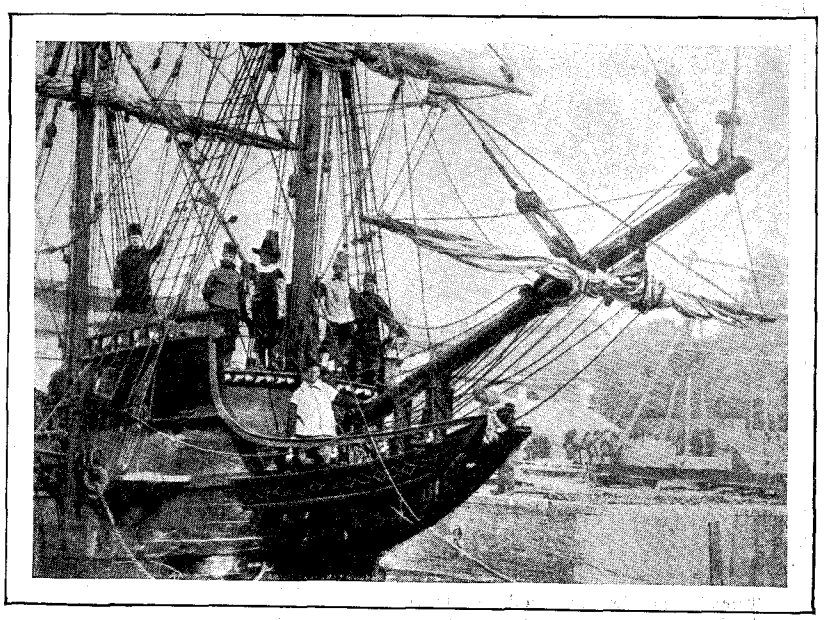
"Altho there is ample evidence for believing that Hudson was preceded in the discovery of the river that bears his name by Giovanni de Verrazano, an Italian, at the time (1524) in the service of France, and also, a year later, by Esteban Gomez, a native of Cadiz, sailing under the flag of Spain, also that Captain Hudson was not entirely ignorant of the existence of the river it is supposed he was looked upon as the original explorer three centuries ago, and we may cling with considerable reason to the impressions of our ancestors. And altho it is even possible that the Scandinavians, and other ancient navigators may have seen the beautiful bay and river before Saxon Harold fell at Hastings, the discovery of Henry Hudson possesses over all the others who may have caught a glimpse of their waters the unquestioned advantage of having been carefully made and circumstantially reported; also of having never been lost sight of from the date of its occurrence to the present day; of bearing fruit immediately in trading-voyages begun the very next year; in temporary settlements upon the banks of the magnificent river within five years after it had thus become known to the world, and, finally, in regular colonization and permanent occupation by a civilized people through a period of three centuries. It will therefore never lose its historical importance, and hence we shall ever be justified in regarding with deepest interest the arrival of Hudson and the *Half Moon* in September, 1609."

Likewise, and with a characteristic touch of personal reminiscence, General Wilson thus speaks of Fulton and his rivals in invention:

"As in the case of Henry Hudson and the earlier discoverers of the river that bears his name, so it was with the American artist and inventor, Robert Fulton (1765–1815), and the introduction of steam applied to navigation. The priority of the experiments made by Fitch, Rumsey, Roosevelt, and Stevens does not deprive Fulton of the distinction and glory which is popularly and properly accorded to him as 'The Father of American Steamboating.'"

The most picturesque feature of the celebration will be the parade of 800 vessels on the Hudson; but, tho the navies both of the United States and of foreign Powers will be well represented, interest will center in two little craft—the reproductions of Hudson's *Half Moon* and of Fulton's *Clermont*. The new *Half Moon*, sent by the people of Holland as a token of friendship, is equipped within and without exactly as the original *De Halve Maen* is known or conjectured to have been fitted. The New York *Herald* says:

"The *Half Moon* is built of heavy oak-timber with the high poop and long-nosed prow now seen only in prints of Dutch and Spanish galleons. She is of 80 tons displacement, 63 feet long, 18 feet beam, and draws 7½ feet of water. Her crew consists of twenty men. The vessel is rigged with hand-woven sails, will



THE BOW OF THE "HALF MOON," WITH MEMBERS OF THE CREW COSTUMED AS DUTCH SEAMEN OF 1609.

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carry hand-worked flags, and is antique enough in her fittings to confuse the best seaman afloat."

The new *Clermont*, built according to the plan of Fulton's primitive steamboat of 1807, will be 130 feet in length.

The celebration will have a permanent memorial in a monument to Henry Hudson to be erected, by private subscription, on a bold headland at the junction of Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Hudson, from which hostile Indians hurled their spears and shot their arrows at the *Half Moon* on her return voyage down the river.

THE CRITICISM OF PROSECUTOR HENEY—The statement made by Chairman Tawney, of the Congressional Committee on Appropriations, that Francis J. Heney, prosecutor of the San Francisco graft cases had, for the last three years, drawn from the Government funds as special counsel to the Department of Justice $23,000 a year altho he performed no service for the Government, has been widely commented upon. Comparatively few papers, however, have paid much attention to Mr. Heney's declaration that he had never received a cent from the Government that he did not earn, and that the sums in question were due for work done prior to his activity in the graft cases, payment having been delayed because of the lack of an appropriation for the purpose.

The Hartford *Courant* after commenting upon the difficulties encountered by Mr. Heney in his prosecution of Patrick Calhoun on charges of bribery, says:

"How much Patrick Calhoun and his friends had to do with the Washington disturbance over the payments made to Frank Heney by the Department of Justice for his services in the Oregon land cases we don't know; that they are solely responsible for it, we don't for a minute believe. There are men in Congress—quite a little crowd of them—who will never forgive Frank Heney for what he did to the late Senator Hipple Mitchell and their dear old pal Binger Hermann. Besides, see how the prying, prosecuting fellow has 'hurt business!'"

THE JAPANESE CONQUEST OF HAWAII

"SHALL Hawaii enter the Union as a Japanese State?" is, according to an article by Alexander Hume Ford in *Collier's*, a serious question for the white citizens of that territory. The recent strike of 10,000 Japanese laborers with the subsequent indictment by the Grand Jury of seventeen of their leaders on the charge of conspiracy calls attention to the large number of Japanese on the islands and the problems arising therefrom. Fifty-one per cent. of the population of Hawaii is Japanese and "the little brown people there are outracing, births over deaths, all other nationalities in the islands combined," while about 75 per cent. of the population is of Oriental extraction. The Japanese first came in 1885, when the American and English sugar-planters found it profitable to employ them in the cane-fields. Once there, their steady and rapid increase in numbers was accompanied by an uninterrupted industrial progress that has placed in their control the deep-sea fishing, the tara-fields, and coffee-growing. Of the present increasingly important part played by the Japanese in our island territory, Mr. Ford says:

"To deny that the Japanese have created the greater part of the wealth of Hawaii would be absurd. Their toil creates the $40,000,000 worth of sugar that Hawaii annually sends to San Francisco and New York. But the Japanese is inclined to remain on the sugar estates only until he has saved enough to lease an acre or two for his own personal use. Then he builds his little shack, and becomes an independent; or he drifts to Honolulu and creates some new industry there, on a small scale to start with.

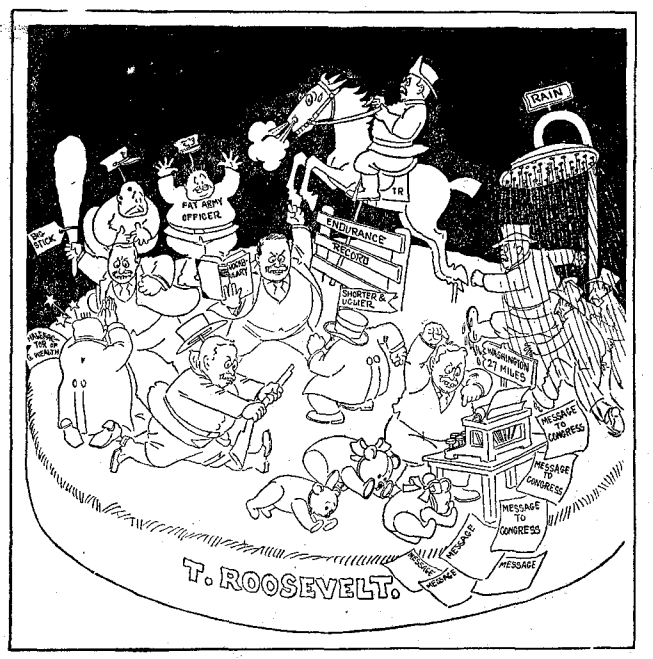
"His children are educated in the public schools, so that when they graduate, with a refinement and knowledge their fathers never acquired, they would as soon think of becoming human beasts of burden in the fields as they would to draw a rickshaw through the streets of Honolulu. They become physicians, lawyers, teachers, business men, clerks, ousting the young white men from every opening, and add to the complexity of the problem of the Anglo-Saxon in Hawaii."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IT is a wise tariff bill that knows its own father.—*Toledo Blade.*

"KAISER praises football." He's been one.—*Boston Transcript.*

JUST about now an old-fashioned Roosevelt message would be worth more than a dollar a word.—*Marshalltown* (Ia.) *Times-Republican.*



WHY WOULDN'T A GROUP BE MORE ADEQUATE?

There is a question as to whether the bust of Roosevelt, to be placed in the Senate Chamber, should show him in repose or in action.

—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

PATTEN believes in revising wheat upward.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AND Roosevelt 10,317 miles away!—*New York Evening Mail.*

"TAFT keeps up pressure." 'Most 300 pounds to the square deal.—*New York World.*

THE standpattenites have made a pretty bit on wheat, too.—*New York Evening Mail.*

THE tariff bill will be a Payneless one when the conferees get through with it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AMONG those to be deported from Ellis Island are a number of Federal employees.—*New York World.*

THE standpatters may find that the President can smile and smile and be a vetoer still.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MR. BRYAN heartily indorses the corporation-tax idea. Otherwise it has had fairly easy sailing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LIKEWISE it seems that it is a good deal easier to kill a charging lion than an overcharging trust.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE women of Spokane held a "husband show." We are glad that husbands are getting a show at last.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THEY are now discussing the tariff on divi divi leeches. It is the divi dividend leeches that ail the tariff.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"NOBODY loves a fat man," says a poster—showing how little the advertising agent knows about politics.—*Boston Transcript.*

PROBABLY no truth in the report that the faunal naturalist will send his digdig antelopes to work in Panama.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE fact that Mr. Taft's yacht is the *Sylph* is another illustration of the working of the law of averages.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

"GIVE me neither poverty nor riches," chants Mr. Roosevelt in *The Outlook.* Neither more nor less than a dollar a word.—*New York World.*

THOMAS C. PLATT celebrated his seventy-sixth birthday Thursday. He used to be connected with politics in some way.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"BILL well in hand," says senatorial morning contemporary, which leaves us to guess whether Taft or the tariff is meant.—*Pittsburg Post.*

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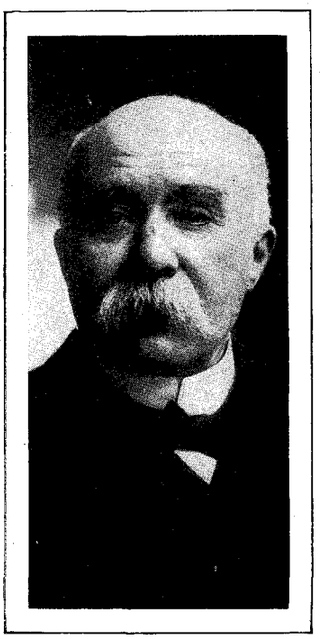
CHANGE OF MINISTRY IN FRANCE

THE condition of the Navy in France has for a long time furnished material for attacks upon the Ministry by Mr. Jaurès and his party. The burning of dockyards, the sinking of submarines, explosions on board ships, strikes, and general discontent and incompetency have been all attributed to the maladministration of ex-Ministers of Marine Pelletan and Thomson and the present incumbent, Mr. Picard. The last straw was the failure of the French Dreadnought *Danton* to slip from her stocks into the water, altho since then she has been successfully launched. A commission of inquiry was appointed with Mr. Delcassé as chairman and brought in a most dismal report. The whole naval administration was condemned for lukewarmness, incompetency, and extravagance. Mr. Delcassé is a personal enemy of Premier Clemenceau, and the charges directed against the three Ministers of Marine, Pelletan, Thomson, and Picard, were so pointed as to strike the president of the Council. In the debate that followed the reading of the report Mr. Clemenceau, "white with rage," rose up and made a personal attack on Delcassé. "Your policy," he cried out, "as Minister for Foreign Affairs caused France the greatest humiliation she has suffered within twenty years"—"a useless, unjust, and imprudent outburst of temper on the Premier's part," comments the *Matin* (Paris) whose criticism is echoed by the *Figaro* (Paris). As a result of this dramatic debate a proposal of want of confidence in the Clemenceau Ministry was proposed and carried by 212 voices against 176.



EX-PREMIER CLEMENCEAU,

Who curbed both monarchists and socialists in France, but falls in the Navy debate.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) in a long article reviews the contents of this report of the Naval Commission. The writer of this article remarks in general:

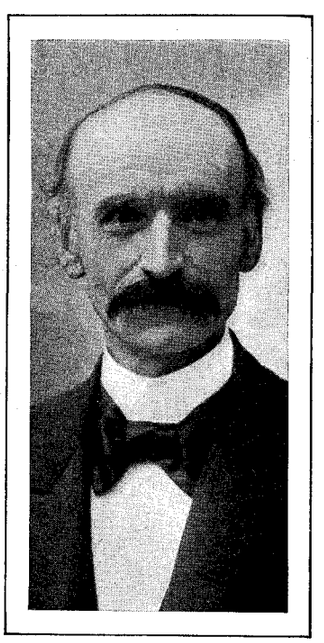
"Our Navy is proving a failure. A readjustment of naval affairs is demanded. People are asking, who is responsible? It is not only that due punishment should be meted out, or anger over past errors should be cherished, but what is of far more importance, the source of mistakes must be discovered and prevented from operating in the future. This is the only way to place the responsibility on the right person, and to effect a real readjustment of naval matters. Not only the material valuation of our losses is to be considered, but also the moral influences which control our Navy and the principles with which it is inspired."

The writer considers how necessary an efficient navy is for France considering "the multiplicity of her horizons upon the sea and the extent of her colonies." But this requires a generous budget and "our Navy can not advance as it ought because we have dedicated to it very little good-will and very little money." He recalls the disaster on board the *Jena*, "the feeble output of the arsenals, the idleness of the operatives, the universal squandering of money." He compares France, England, and Germany as naval Powers. All these countries may have blemishes in their navies, but France is behind them all. "If our rivals are not perfect it is certain that they can make a much better show than we can." While the materials of the Navy both in men and ships may be good, anarchy, lawlessness, subordination, and egotism are the ruin of the Navy and the Admiralty of France, he declares. To quote his final words:

EX-MINISTER OF MARINE THOMSON,

Who is charged with the failure of the French Navy.

"This report of the investigation is likely to suggest pessimistic reflections. . . . All will acknowledge the admirable qualities of the naval *personnel*, from the devotion and dash of our crews, up to the profound knowledge of our engineers and the scientific tastes and aptitudes of our officers—the loftiness of their sentiments, and their readiness to respond to patriotic counsels, and to show themselves ready for deeds of heroism and self-sacrifice. Nor must we omit to mention that invaluable faculty exhibited by our leaders, not only of commanding but also of animating an army. These virtues rebel against the blunders of an organization badly administered. We will not despair then of our naval future, and we welcome, while disavowing all skepticism in their reality, the efforts undertaken for its improvement, altho these efforts may sometimes appear to be actuated by less generous aims than they profess."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



MINISTER OF MARINE PICARD,

Upon whose shoulders is laid the task of repairing his predecessor's errors.

THE CZAR NO BUGBEAR FOR ENGLAND

THE position which England confidently took as head of the world after the closing of the Napoleonic era has been succeeded by a period of nervousness and unsteadiness, we are told by the press. Napoleon before his downfall used to be the great bugbear, and was expected to actually invade England with a flotilla from Boulogne. We have seen recently how Kaiser William has taken his place. And now it is the Czar of Russia, on the eve of his visit to Cowes, whom the popular Labor party are clamoring against. To that party he is the representative of tyranny. He is considered as the oppressor of the poor, and the laboring classes and the whole English Labor party have united in publishing a formal protest against the official reception of any such monster as the Czar of Russia on British soil Mr. Keir Hardie is of course at the head of the movement, and his argument is that a

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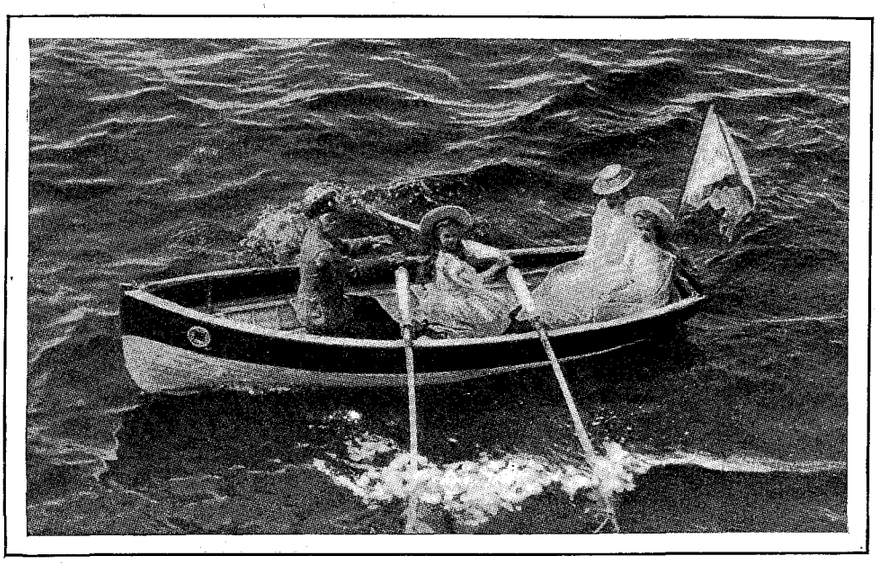
government which "deports patriots and imprisons editors without trial" besides being the cause of endless cruelty and bloodshed to the people should not be recognized in its sovereign by a free country like England. The vindication of the Czar is undertaken, however, by Mr. W. T. Stead in the London *Daily Mail*.



NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA
As a family man.

He begins by retorting a *tu quoque* on the Labor leader. England also "deports patriots and imprisons editors without trial." Can she afford to say "I am holier than thou"? People who live in glass houses should not throw stones, declares Mr. Stead to the Labor member of the British legislation. Mr. Stead proceeds to show that the Czar is a good czar and ought to be welcomed in England. Most of the bloodshed in Russia during the revolution was caused by the Terrorists. Mr. Hardie is guilty of "Pecksniffery." In Russia between February, 1905, and June, 1907, the Labor party, and their protégés in Russia killed 19,144 persons and wounded 20,704, according to Mr. Stead. The Government hanged only two per million. The Anarchists put to death sixty per million. The most frightful condition of things that ever existed during the Russian revolution was brought about not by the Czar and his Government as it grappled in a death struggle with anarchy, but by the Labor party and the Anarchists, their agents. In support of this statement Mr. Stead refers to the testimony of Dr. Emile Joseph Dillon, correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph*, who was on the spot and whose words are as follows:

"People lived in a mist of blood and died in a storm of maddening terror. Human life there was set at naught; human sufferings were a luxury to the bloodthirsty. Bombs were thrown among crowds, exploded in churches, left on the seats of tramway-cars, dropt at railway stations and theaters. Children at play would find them in courtyards or streets, and blow each other up without suspecting the deadly nature of the toys. Trains were held up every day by armed men, who could, if necessary, give battle to the military escort. Mail-coaches were stopt, the horses and the postmen shot, and the money-bags confiscated. Policemen, liable to be butchered every night, solely because they wore the uniform and performed their thankless duty conscientiously, had to be provided with coats of mail. Landowners fled from the smoking ruins of their country seats to cities, and lamented their unluckier kindred or acquaintances who were tortured and killed."

If the Czar is a despot he is a beneficent despot, that best of rulers, pleads Mr. Stead. Who but Nicholas II. secured the Douma to Russia? he asks.

The Labor Leader (London), the organ of Mr. Hardie's partizans, of course defends his protesting manifesto and blames the "Black Hundred," not the Russian Labor party, for the carnage and cruelty of the revolution. Mr. Stead certainly ought to be aware of this, we are told, and the article proceeds:

"He knows that the butcheries upon which he relies for his figures were the work of the 'Black Hundred,' a gang of hired assassins paid for out of public funds, and officially honored by the Czar, who not only himself wore the badge of the order after some of the worst of the pogroms, but also decorated his little son in like manner. He knows that officials who have been convicted in the law courts of the most revolting cruelties have had free pardons from the Czar."

The writer proceeds to say that it is absurd to state that the Douma owes its existence to the Czar. Thus we read:

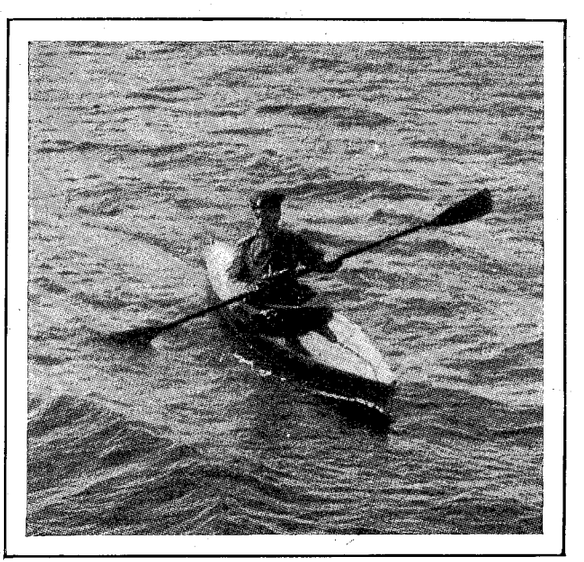
"The Constitution was wrung from the Czar and his advisers in a moment of panic, when the Reform party, backed by the Army and Navy, and favored by a bankrupt exchequer, had the Czar and the Empire at their mercy. No sooner were the elections over and a semblance of confidence restored, by means of which loans were again floated in Paris and Berlin, than the Czar dissolved the Douma, went back on his pledged word, gerrymandered the Constitution so as to prevent the election of any save his own creatures, and commenced that reign of terror which is still being ruthlessly pursued."

The London *Times* thus loftily dismisses the subject of Mr. Hardie's protest:

"Our Labor members have been too much absorbed by the problems which specially affect their own class to give to foreign affairs that close and prolonged study which would qualify them to speak with authority upon such matters as the Czar's visit."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRESS IN CHINA

NOWADAYS a country is judged by its newspapers, and the newspapers of China have only recently become what we may term "live," *i.e.*, reflecting the opinions of the people and at the same time giving them material out of which those opinions may be formed. The new press of China are "rousing the masses of the population from their attitude of indifference to political



NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA
As a canoeist.

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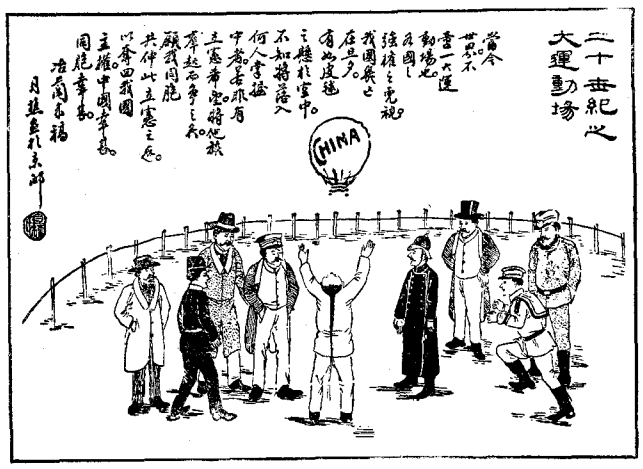
questions," declares the Chinese editor, Cimon T. Z. Tyau, in *The International* (London). It is wonderful to see how these organs of popular opinion "freely criticize the abuses and arbitrary conduct of the officials" while "spreading a knowledge of European institutions and the possibilities of their own country." That this was not always the spirit of the press in China we learn from the



THE CHINESE BALLOON—WHO WILL GET IT?

France, Italy, England, Japan, China, Germany, United States, Austria, Russia. (L to R.)

Chung Wai Jihi Pao (Peking).

fact that the early representatives of the modern newspaper circulated only among officials and literary men and were unread by the people. Thus we are informed:

"It was a long while ago that the modern newspaper made its first appearance. It was in the days of the Ming dynasty [1368–1644] that the first newspaper was published in China. It was called the *Kung Mun Chan*, or *The Imperial Court Gazette* of Peking, and contained only imperial decrees, reports of high officials, and petitions and memorials presented to the throne. It was published daily, but numbered among its subscribers only officials and *literati*. Then came the *Yuen Mun Chan*, or *The Provincial Yamen Gazette*, containing the proceedings of that particular Yamen, the lists of names of officials visiting that Yamen, proclamations and, to a certain extent, local news. The subscribers to these official gazettes were likewise limited to officials and *literati*.

"It was only since the nineteenth century and the intrusion of European learning that the number of newspapers multiplied, and now they exist in all the large cities of the Empire, in Peking itself and in Tientsin, Shanghai, Canton, and other places. Up to the present the development of newspapers has been most remarkable in Shanghai, for the simple reason that nowhere else is European influence stronger; and in Shanghai, with its flourishing foreign trade, its large foreign settlement, and its municipal administration controlled by European hands, Chinese and Western habits have been able in the course of years to be thoroughly interwoven, and institutions existing among Europeans could and must of necessity find a readier entrance among their Chinese business friends residing in the same city."

Of these Shanghai newspapers some are official and conservative, others radical and boldly advocate reform, and the rights of the people. On this point we read:

"The oldest of the Shanghai newspapers is *Shen Pao*, or the Shanghai *Chronicle*, founded forty years ago, and still keeping the leading position in spite of the establishment of so many other daily newspapers in the same city. It is principally devoted to commercial matters, read by merchants and tradespeople, and regarded as the best advertising medium. Moreover, on account of its conservative character, it is heartily supported by the Chinese officials, and the authorities of many inland towns subscribe to it. Shortly after the foundation of *Shen Pao*, another newspaper, *Su Pao*, or *The Reform Chronicle*, sprang into existence, but after some time was supprest by the Government ostensibly on account of its revolutionary tendency. Other papers took its place, and at the present time progressive opinions are strongly represented among the Shanghai newspapers. *Shih Pao*, or *The Eastern Times*, and *Chung Wai Jih Pao*, or *The Universal Gazette*, address themselves chiefly to the educated progressive classes, and freely criticize the arbitrary actions of officials, which down to recent times have proved so oppressive to China. Their fearlessness in the detection of abuses, the lucidity and convincing nature of their utterances, their strong and illuminating language, the courage with which they uphold the rights of the people and the rights of the Chinese in face of the aggression of European Powers, have given these newspapers an unusually commanding position."

China is also developing weeklies and monthlies of a more or less literary character. The *Chung Wai Jih Pao*, or *Universal Gazette*, makes satire its most characteristic feature, while *Sian Ling Pao*, or *Humorous Daily*, is a comic paper of which Mr. Tyau proudly remarks that this paper "is characteristic of the Chinese nature, with its preference for jest and ironical expression."

THE NEW SHAH OF PERSIA

THE revolutionary struggle in Persia has at last resulted in the triumph of the Nationalists. In spite of the cannon and rifles of the Shah Ali's Russian champions, the forces of the reformers burst their way into Teheran, deposed the Shah, and set upon the peacock throne his son, Ahmed Mirza, a child of twelve. When it is said that the Shah Ali was deposed it is really meant that he deposed himself, for when the Persian Cossacks under General Liakoff were routed by the Nationalists the Persian sovereign rushed to the Russian Embassy for asylum, which was to be conceded him only on condition that under the circumstances he considered himself deposed.

Shah Ahmed Mirza will be a sovereign only in name. His regents are Russia and England, and his real ministers the English and Russian ambassadors at Teheran, and the Foreign Ministers who appointed them. The only thing which these two Powers guarantee to Persia is "the maintenance of her independence and her integrity." In other words, Persia will be made, like Egypt, a protectorate, and Germany will keep her hands off, in accordance with the words of Prince von Buelow, uttered in the Reichstag last March. As reported in the German press he remarked:

SHAH AHMED MIRZA.

The child ruler of Persia who burst into tears when he was set on the Peacock Throne.

"The Anglo-Russian agreement undertakes to maintain the integrity and independence of Persia. We have no reason for finding fault with this agreement, and it is quite in conformity with our general policy, which forbids us to meddle with the domestic policy of other nations. If Russia and England intervene in such questions, we recognize that these two Powers, for reasons that concern their territorial interests, have a special right to maintain order and tranquillity in Persia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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RUSSIA DOES NOT DEARLY LOVE THE KAISER

THE special significance attached to the conference between the Czar and Kaiser in the Finland waters on board the Russian imperial yacht *Standart*, owing to the agitated state of present international politics, has been keeping the Russian and German press in a feverish state of speculation for days preceding and following the royal meeting. Because of a hitch in the telegraphic apparatus—some hitch is bound to occur in Russia at a critical moment, the Russian papers tell us—the speeches of the imperial pair could not be printed in most of the papers until four days after the event. It was a dreadful period of suspense. There was the Balkan question and the Persian question to be decided; and was Russia going to abandon the Anglo-Russian alliance which Izvolsky and the liberal elements in Russia so greatly desired, and throw all the weight of her power on the side of England's enemy, the Fatherland?

There are two opposing camps in Russia with regard to an alliance with Germany. The reactionary elements with few exceptions strongly approve it, while the liberals oppose it in favor of England. The *Zemshchina*, representing the Extreme Right party in the Douma, recalls the good relations that have existed between Germany and Russia for over a century and a half, the excellent services Germany rendered during the Japanese War and Russia's troublous times. It fiercely attacks Izvolsky, who had forced Russia into friendly relations with England. England, this paper says, has so far brought nothing but harm to Russia, instances of which are its attitude with regard to Persia and the Balkans. England is the hotbed of freemasonry, while Germany champions the idea of the state. It goes on to say:

"An alliance with strong Germany, which always keeps its promises, may be of advantage to Russia, while an alliance with faithless England, which is weak on land, can bring no advantage to anybody, certainly not to Russia. England has always exploited Russia for its own interests. Therefore we welcome doubly every honest rapprochement with Germany. If further proof were necessary of the correctness of our position, we could adduce the argument that it is the Jews, Liberals, Cadets, and Social Democrats who incline to England."

The *Grazhdunin* maintains that in its pro-English sentiment the Russian press does not represent public opinion in Russia:

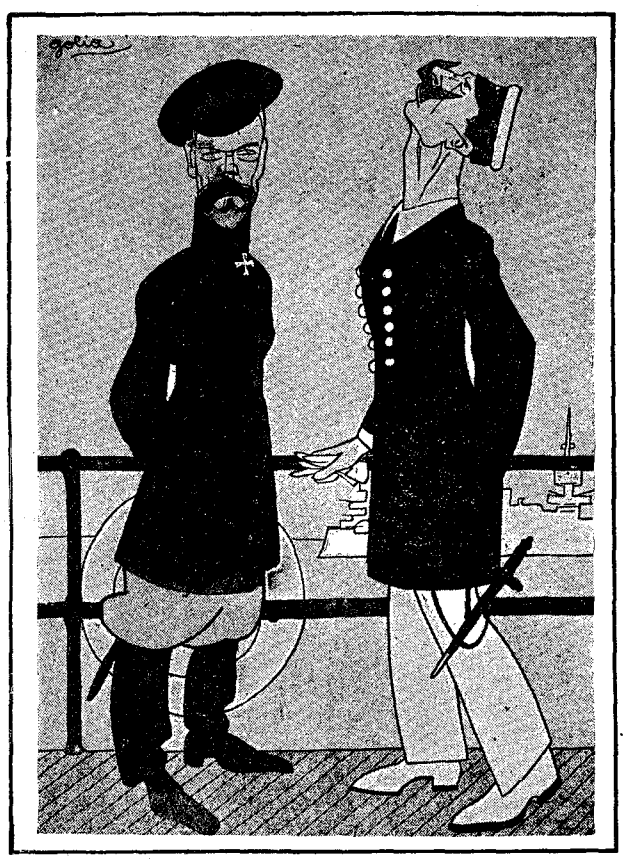
"The people will never believe in the possibility of an *entente cordiale* between Russia and England, it will never allow itself to be carried away by the illusion of an alliance with weak France, but will always regard the agitation against Germany as strongly antipatriotic; for only through an alliance with Germany will it be possible for Russia to restore internal order and enter upon a foreign policy of non-interference which will be advantageous to Russia. The Kaiser's visit is a blow to the anti-Russian politics of the slavophiles and other elements hostile to Germany, as well as to the kindred dangerous and un-Russian politics of Izvolsky."

The liberal *Riech* takes a very lukewarm interest in the entire question. Politics nowadays are no longer made by the pompous meetings of monarchs. Even in Russia public opinion is beginning to be felt, and public opinion in this case is decidedly pro-English. The *Swiet*, after recalling the part Germany played in the Balkans, goes on to say:

"Let us not forget that holy Russia is a Slav power. This solves the question of the German-Russian alliance. The German dagger has been thrust into the Servian breast, the victim is rolling in convulsions, her blood is flowing, and cries to heaven for justice. These are fresh, painful, burning recollections."

Even the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* speaks as follows:

"However different the racial characteristics of the Russians and Germans may be, however inimical the Russian press to Germany at the present moment, the truth is, an interruption in our friendly relations with Germany would prove highly disastrous. Hence we have special reason to welcome with joy the friendly meeting of our Czar with the Kaiser. For it destroys all the open and secret attempts to sow enmity between the two neighbors."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



NICHOLAS—"Why do you all the time hold your nose in the air?"
WILLIAM—"I am trying to catch sight of our famous Zeppelin."
—*Pasquino* (Turin).

THE KAISER—"I see you are building a new fleet. Doubtless you have an object in so doing."
THE CZAR—"Of course, my object is the same as yours—peace."
—*Punch* (London).

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS FOR PEACE.

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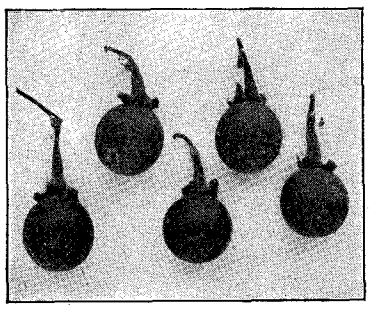
WHAT IS THE WONDERBERRY?

SOME of the horticultural papers are exercised over the identity and properties of a plant called the wonderberry or sunberry, advertised as a recent production of Luther Burbank and described as an edible combination of two wild-berry plants of the nightshade family, both of which yield only poisonous fruit. The catalog of one dealer who professes to be the only one to offer this marvel, says of it:



By courtesy of "The Rural New Yorker."

WONDERBERRY. EXACT SIZE.

"Its influence in an economic sense on the human race will be far-reaching, for it is entirely novel and a distinct and valuable article of food which any one may grow in abundance anywhere at practically no cost; in short, get the maximum results from a minimum output in labor or expense. Luther Burbank's apparently wild estimates of its value have been more than confirmed by our large crops of it the past summer, and by the fruiting specimens in our greenhouses this winter."

Mr. Burbank is quoted in *The Rural New Yorker* (New York, July 10), to which we are also indebted for the extract given above, as making the following statement concerning the parentage of the new plant:

"This absolutely new species of berry plant is of great scientific interest, having been produced by the combination of two very distinct wild species, Solanum guineense of West Africa and Solanum villosum of the West Coast of America. Neither of these wild species bears edible berries, but this new species bears the most delicious, wholesome, and healthful berries in the utmost profusion, and always comes as exactly true from seed as any species produced by nature."

After examining the seeds of the plant, and looking up the history of its parents, *The Gardeners' Chronicle*, an English publication, concluded that the wonderberry was practically the same thing as the black nightshade, which in England is a poisonous plant. To a correspondent who wrote direct to Luther Burbank about this Mr. Burbank replied, making an offer of $10,000 to any one who can prove that the wonderberry is either the black nightshade or is identical with any previously known berry. The editor of *The Rural New Yorker*, as stated in that paper, then purchased wonderberry seeds and grew, under glass, the plant represented in the accompanying picture. This plant, the editor asserts, has been declared by expert botanists to possess all the characteristics of the black nightshade. Communication with Mr. Burbank elicited a letter, parts of which are as follows:

"Having no personal or financial interest in the sunberry, or 'wonderberry,' as it has been rechristened by its purchaser and introducer, I would refer you to my own statement of the origin of the sunberry. As to its absolutely unique character you perhaps can be further informed by those who know it a little better than you do. . . . . .

"Perhaps, also, you may obtain some further information, which you evidently need, from some of those who have seen the plants growing on a large scale during the past three years, and who have eaten the fruit fresh, and canned or in sauces, pies, and in all other ways in which the Vaccinium pennsylvanicum is used; but the verdict of the people is the one which stands. That verdict is final, and the editor of *The Rural New Yorker* will be obliged to accept it. Furtunately, the sunberry, like corn and cucumbers, can be tested in a single season, while the value of fruit-trees can be obtained only by long and extensive trials."

The Rural New Yorker, however, is after Mr. Burbank's $10,000, in the possession of which, apparently, the question of edibility is not involved, but only that of identity with the black nightshade or some other existing berry. On this point the editor proceeds to give botanical testimony. Dr. N. L. Britton, of the New York Botanical Garden, says of Mr. Burbank's production:

"Of course, it is a Solanum, of the affinity of Solanum nigrum, the black nightshade or garden nightshade, which runs into a very great number of races in nature, a good many of which have been regarded as species by different botanical authors. Solanum villosum is one of the best marked of these races, and may, perhaps, be better regarded as a species than as a race or variety."

Dr. Charles F. Wheeler, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is quoted as writing, on the same subject:

"In regard to the question of the identity of the so-called wonderberry, said to have been produced or originated by Mr. Burbank . . . I can say that I have carefully examined the plants growing here and can not separate them from the plant named by Linnæus Solanum nigrum [black nightshade]."

Prof. L. C. Corbett, of the Government Testing Gardens at Arlington, gives it as his opinion that the wonderberry is identical with a plant that has been known and sold for years as the "garden huckleberry"; and E. C. Matthews, who has grown the new Burbank berry in Mexico, states his belief that it is simply the black nightshade and nothing else. Entirely by the way, *The Rural New Yorker* mentions that the berries grown on its own specimen, shown in the illustration, "have been sampled by a dozen people," and that "only two would swallow after tasting," while "no one wanted a second dose." The editor maintains that this showing puts him far ahead in the running for Mr. Burbank's $10,000. But

By courtesy of "The Rural New Yorker."

A PLANT OF THE WONDERBERRY GROWN UNDER GLASS.

when doctors disagree, who shall decide? There seems to be strong evidence on both sides. As it is easy to grow the "wonderberry" and to decide whether its fruit is or is not good to eat, that part of the problem ought to be settled in a season or two. Meanwhile, the exploiter of the "wonder" ought to reap a golden harvest.

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THE HIGHEST POINT IN EACH STATE

AT least one item in the following table, compiled by N. H. Darton, of the United States Geological Survey, will interest every true American. Every one wants to know—usually he thinks he does know—what is the highest point in his own State. The accuracy of opinions on this subject is often questioned, and acrimonious discussion is the result. The fact is, we are told by *The National Geographic Magazine* (Washington, July), in which Mr. Darton's paper appears, that elevations and even locations are often at fault, as popularly stated. Books of reference differ greatly in regard to the heights of well-known summits, and in some States the highest points have not been measured. The Government surveys afford data for many of the States, and a few special determinations were made by Mr. Darton in his geological work in the West. The table is as follows:

Alabama, Che-aw-ha Mountain	2,407
Alaska, Mount McKinley	20,300a
Arizona, San Francisco Peak	12,611
Arkansas, Magazine Mountain (?)	2,800a
California, Mount Whitney	14,501
Colorado, Mount Elbert	14,436
Connecticut, Bear Mountain	2,355
Delaware, 2 summits near Brandywine	440+
District of Columbia, Fort Reno, Tenley	421C
Florida, near Mount Pleasant Station	301RR
Georgia, Brasstown Bald Mountain	4,768
Idaho, Hyndman Peak	12,078
Illinois, Charles Mound	1,257R
Indiana, near summit, Randolph County	1,285a
Iowa, 5 miles SE. of Sibley	1,670S
Kansas, West boundary, north of Arkansas River	4,135a
Kentucky, The Double, Harlan County	4,100a
Louisiana, summits in western parishes	400+S
Maine, Mount Katahdin (west)	5,268
Maryland, Backbone Mountain	3,400a
Massachusetts, Mount Greylock	3,505
Michigan, Porcupine Mountain (?)	2,023L
Minnesota, Misquah Hills, Cook County	2,230aS
Mississippi, near Holly Springs	602
Missouri, Tom Sauk Mountain	1,800aS
Montana, Granite Peak	12,834aK
Nebraska, Plains in SW. corner	5,300+D
Nevada, Wheeler Peak	13,058C
New Hampshire, Mount Washington	6,290
New Jersey, High Point	1,809
New Mexico, peak 2 miles north of Truchas Peak	13,306
New York, Mount Marcy	5,344
North Carolina, Mount Mitchell	6,711
North Dakota, south part Bowman County	3,500+D
Ohio, 1½ miles E. of Bellefontaine	1,540W
Oklahoma, SW. corner T. 1 R. 1	4,700+D
Oregon, Mount Hood	11,225
Pennsylvania, Blue Knob	3,136
Rhode Island, Durfee Hill	805
South Carolina, Sassafras Mountain	3,548
South Dakota, Harney Peak	7,240
Tennessee, Mount Guyot	6,636G
Texas, El Capitan, Guadaloupe Mountain	8,690
Utah, Mount Emmons	13,428
Vermont, Mount Mansfield	4,406C
Virginia, Mount Rogers	5,719
Washington, Mount Rainier	14,363
West Virginia, Spruce Knob	4,860
Wisconsin, Rib Hill (?)	1,940S
Wyoming, Mount Gannett	13,785

a, approximate; +, or slightly higher; C, U. S. C. and G. S.; S, State Survey; L, U. S. Lake Survey; W, U. S. Weather Bureau; R, C. W. Rolfe; K, J. P. Kimball; G, Guyot; RR, Railroad; D, N. H. Darton.

The writer adds the following comments in the way of elucidation:

"The highest points in Delaware are two rounded summits, one a mile east of Brandywine, and another just south of Centerville, both of which are slightly over 440 feet. The point given in the table as the highest in Maryland is in the narrow disputed strip lying along the West-Virginia line. If this belongs to the latter State the highest point in Maryland will be a 3,340-foot peak a mile northwest of the 3,400-foot one. There is some doubt as to the highest points in the Central States, notably in Michigan, where it is claimed that Huron Mountains, in Marquette County, are higher than Porcupine Mountain. It is possible also that there are higher points in Minnesota and Wisconsin than those given, but they have not been measured.

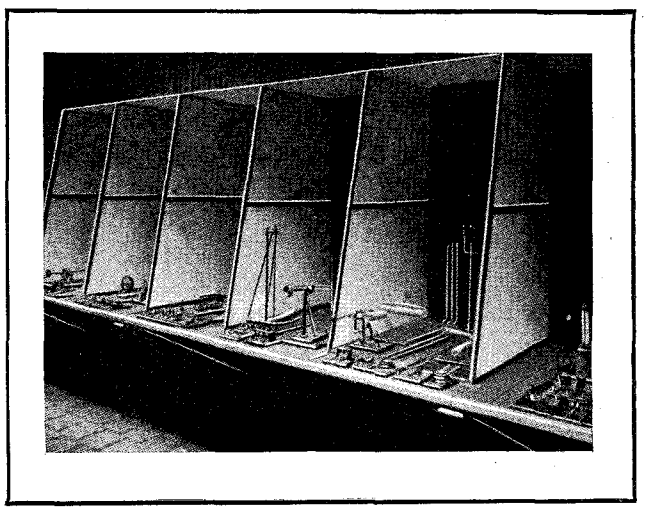
"In Florida the land north of Mount Pleasant probably is slightly higher than at the railroad station. In Louisiana the elevation is slightly more than 400 feet in Kisatchie Hills, in Sabine Parish; in some hills in the Southeast corner of Claiborne Parish, and in some ridges in Vernon Parish, all in western part of the State, but their heights have not been accurately determined.

"Arkansas has two peaks of nearly the same altitude. Magazine Mountain, about 2,800 feet, and a peak on Fourch Mountain, in the southern part of Scott County, which has been determined as 2,800 feet.

"The precise locations and heights of the highest points in Nebraska, Oklahoma, Kansas, and North Dakota have not been ascertained. A high ridge north of Kenton, Okl., rises to 4,700 feet or higher. The highest point in Kansas is near where the west boundary is intersected by the Greeley-Wallace County line. Its altitude is about 4,135 feet. The highest point in North Dakota is in Bowman County, near the southern boundary on the divide east of the Little Missouri. The highest place in Nebraska is on the plains near the southwest corner of the State, where an altitude of about 5,300 feet is attained."

A MUSEUM OF ACTION

A MUSEUM in which the public is invited to handle and operate the exhibits, instead of being forbidden to touch them, is something of a novelty. We have already described the popular observatories, to be found in some German cities. A further extension of the same idea is the popular electrical laboratory



DEVICES TO ILLUSTRATE THE PHENOMENA OF INDUCTION.

founded in Brussels by Dr. Goldschmidt. Here the visitor may himself, under proper restrictions, perform the experiments about which he reads in the books on the subject, and may even make apparatus for himself, in a machine-shop which is placed at his disposal. We translate the following account of this unique institution, contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, June 5) by Dr. Alfred Gradenwitz. Says this writer:

"Dr. R. Goldschmidt, an engineer and scientist of distinction, has founded in Brussels an electric laboratory of an absolutely new type. Convinced of the inadequacy of books and of oral explanations to popularize effectively the elements of an essentially experimental science like electricity, Dr. Goldschmidt has attempted to render experimentation accessible to all. To this end, he has established a popular laboratory of remarkably simple and clear arrangement, where every one—even the workingman—can familiarize himself, first with elementary notions and then with more complex problems.

"If he had made simply a sort of museum of electrical discoveries and inventions, the generous founder would evidently have realized his intention but insufficiently. This would have been still a sort of book—an open book showing to visitors all its pictures at once but leaving to them the somewhat difficult work of assimilation.

"What it would be interesting to show would be not science fixt

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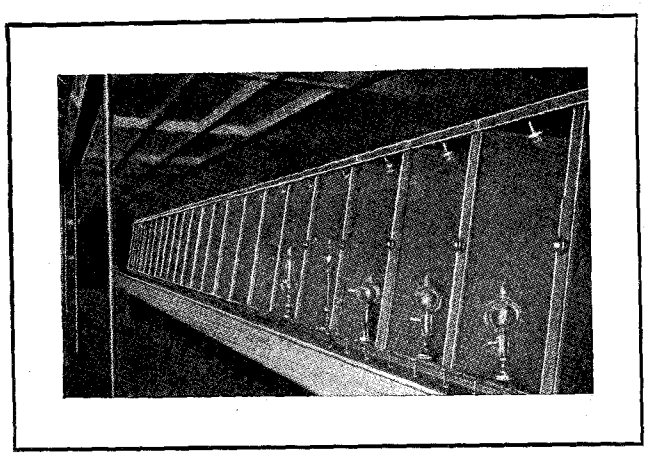
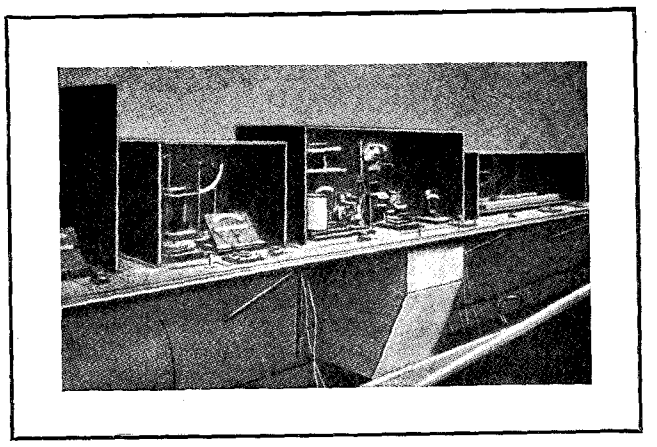


CROOKES TUBES.



INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASUREMENT.

EXPERIMENTAL CASES IN THE BRUSSELS ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.

in the printed page, but living science—science in action. So Dr. Goldschmidt has made an attempt to initiate the visitor into the secret of experimentation by showing him at the same time the problem and its solution. It was necessary for this to classify the experiments so as to make them all comprehensible—a somewhat difficult thing. It was necessary, in the first place, to have a classification that was logical, the experiments being graded and co-ordinated; it was then necessary to render them realizable for each person. It was necessary to devise and construct simple, sure, and strong pieces of apparatus.

"Starting from this basis, Dr. Goldschmidt has installed, on the first floor of his popular laboratory, the fundamental experiments constituting the very basis of modern electrical science and requiring only relatively simple arrangements. The visitor passes from the lodestone to the properties of magnets and of electro-magnets and to the explanation of electric motors; from the friction of glass or wax to the working of the Wimshurst machine . . . and then to discharges in different media (cathode rays, radium, etc.).

"Each apparatus belonging to these two sections is isolated in a glass case, leaving free only the part necessary to be handled in the experiment. It was, in fact, important not to expose uselessly any part of the apparatus, which is often delicate.

"In three adjoining spaces are gathered respectively the instruments of precision, for testing, and for measurement, whose operation requires precise knowledge of all that precedes—photometers, Wheatstone bridges, scales of measurement, galvanometers, watt-meters, etc. In the center of the building are installed the devices for enabling visitors to make essential measurements relative to motors and dynamos. The character of these two sections differs somewhat from that of the preceding sections. The visitor finds himself here in a laboratory where he sees measurements and tests carried on by competent persons attached to the Office of Control of Electric Installations, whose headquarters are in the same structure. While able to follow and understand these, he is generally incapable of carrying them out personally. If, nevertheless, a sufficiently trained visitor manifests a desire to do so, he is permitted to handle the apparatus himself, under the superintendence of the expert.

"This series of apartments is completed by a lecture hall, behind which is a projection apparatus that throws on a screen automatically, following the simple pressure of a button, a hundred views successively of scientific interest.

"A hall is reserved for the free exhibition of industrial products; four small laboratories may also be placed at the disposal of specialists, for personal research.

"In a library containing the principal scientific books, periodicals, and bibliographic aids, the visitor will have opportunity to round out, by reading up on theory, the practical knowledge that he has acquired in the laboratory. Finally, a mechanical workshop of precision will give him experience in the construction of electrical apparatus.

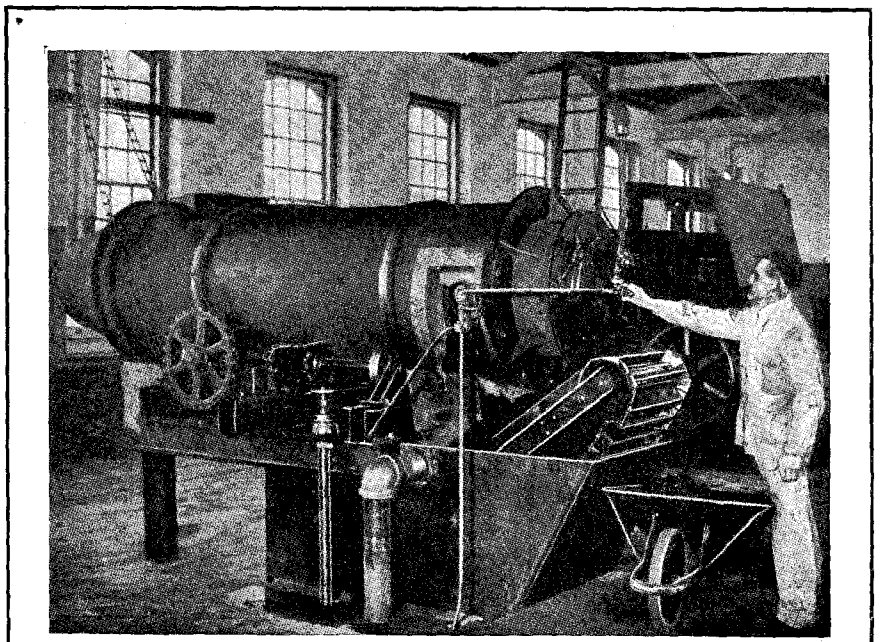
"This work, the result of the efforts of five years, has not yet assumed its final form, but so far the plan initiated by Dr. Goldschmidt would appear worthy of the most lively interest. It is an idea that may prove most fertile and we can hardly give it too much attention."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW ROTARY FURNACE

THE following description of the Rockwell rotary furnace, a new and improved device for reheating or tempering metallic objects or pieces, is translated from an article contributed by Jacques Boyer to *Cosmos* (Paris, June 12). Says this writer:

"To assure the uniform heating of the materials that he fabricates, constitutes one of the most important problems of the metallurgist. On his success depends, in particular, the good or bad effect of the 'tempering' process which has for its object to destroy by reheating, followed ordinarily by a slow cooling, the rupture of molecular equilibrium provoked in the metallic mass by some kind of mechanical treatment. Any metal that has undergone wire-drawing, beating to a thin plate, shearing, or strain exceeding its elastic limit, requires such tempering.

"Many other operations executed on pieces of metal also call for uniformity of heating. If they are of copper, for instance, the machinery charged with piercing or cutting them will work more easily and more regularly. If the process is that of stamping



ROCKWELL ROTARY HELICOIDAL INTERIOR-HEATING FURNACE.

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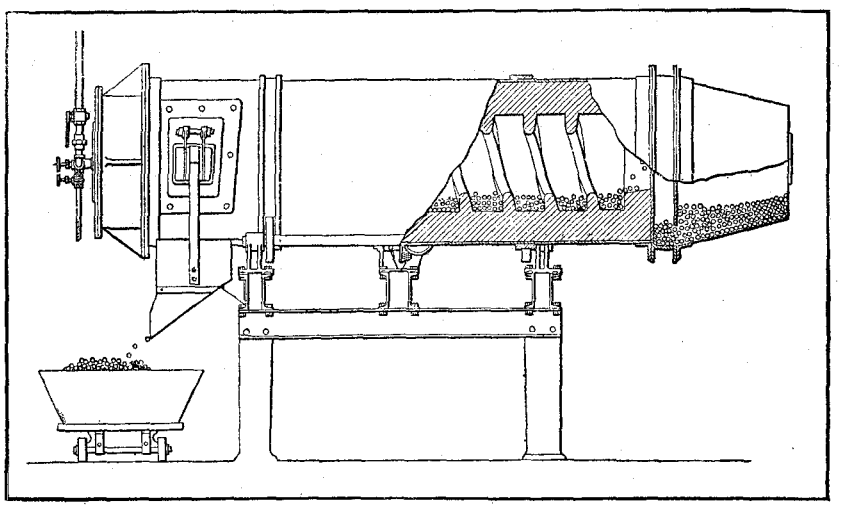
malleable metal plates, the presses will turn out objects much more clearly marked.

"In the same way the temper of steel varies not only with its content of carbon and with the nature of the bath, but also with the difference of temperature between the metal and the refrigerant liquid. Thus temper made in boiling water hardens steel less



ROCKWELL FURNACE.
Section to show interior mechanism.

than in cold water, and mercury gives a harder temper than either water or oil. . . . . .

"Hitherto, reheating and tempering has been done in revolving cylinders heated from the exterior. These cylinders, which are generally of cast-iron, are not very durable, and besides, they can not communicate heat to the material as economically as with direct application. The rotary helicoidal furnace with central heating, invented by Mr. Rockwell, has incontestable advantages over its predecessors. . . . . .

"As the elevation shows, the fire-box is formed of a steel cylinder covered with spirally arranged tiles. . . . The speed of rotation varies from one to three turns per minute. The time that it takes objects to pass through the furnace is three to six minutes.

"Coal, coke, oil, or gas is used indifferently as a combustible and is introduced or injected in a direction opposed to the movement of the metallic objects; it is arranged to burn the fuel completely and the gaseous products of combustion escape by the same opening by which the pieces enter.

"The time of passage and the temperature are regulated for each kind of object. These pursue their route through the convolutions of the furnace, a distance of about 47 feet, exposing their entire surfaces to the direct action of the heat and reaching their highest temperature at the point of discharge.

"This manner of proceeding is especially perfect in the hardening of steel. Thus, in the examination of 15,732 pieces of steel that had passed through the Rockwell furnace and had then been tempered in an oil bath, only two imperfect pieces were found; and the trouble in these cases was due to bubbles in the mass and was not imputable to the heating. . . . . .

"Among other advantages, this disposition prevents the superficial oxidation of the metal and realizes a serious economy of time, because the material heats gradually, without overheating, and is discharged precisely at the moment when it reaches its maximum of temperature.

"When the furnace is used for tempering, a cooling-basin and a carrier are installed under the discharge-tube, so that after their immersion the pieces are taken automatically from the bath and discharged into a tray. . . . Finally, the Rockwell furnace needs no chimney and is very durable. Only a hood is necessary to lead the gases away from the oil-bath and from the objects that might be injured by them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STUDY OF THE MOON BY EARTH-SHINE—The effect of earth-shine upon the moon is a familiar one to many people, tho probably few of them know the cause of the effect, says *The Scientific American* (New York, May 15). We read further:

"When the moon is in its first quarter the dark portion of it is often faintly visible. The bright quarter is, of course, illuminated by direct sunlight, but the remainder is only seen by virtue of the faint light reflected from the earth. This faintly illuminated portion has been successfully photographed by M. Quènisset at the Kuvisy Observatory, and it appears likely that the results will present many points of interest to astronomers. The light received from the earth naturally falls at a different angle from that at which light is received from the sun; therefore it is reasonable to expect a slightly different effect of light and shade on the irregularities of the moon's surface."

KILLING WEEDS BY SPRAYING

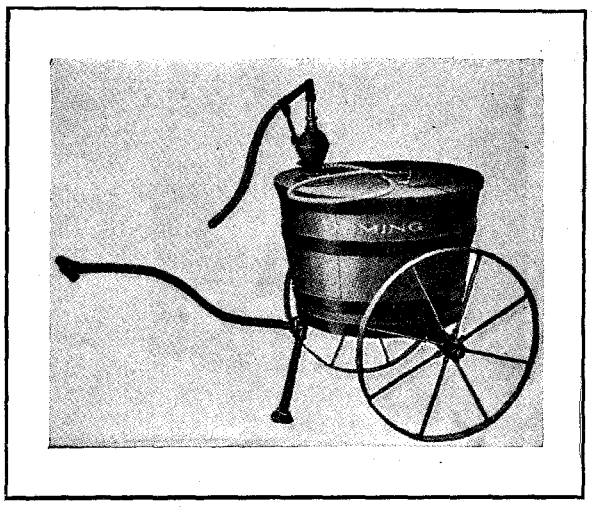
SEVERAL years ago we described in this department experiments in the destruction of weeds by chemical sprays. The success of such a method depends, of course, on the selection of a poison that will kill the weeds, or most of them, without affecting the crop. That it is possible, in most instances, to make such a selection and that the method has reached a commercial stage, we are told by a writer in *The Irrigation Age*. We quote him in part as follows:

"Fifteen years ago had you told the average farmer that by going over his grain-fields with a spraying-machine he could eliminate practically every weed with which they were infested and leave the growing grain benefited and unhurt, he probably would have told you what he thought of you, and had you persisted, he might have used bodily effort to enforce his opinion.

"But this very day that same farmer is probably sitting placidly on the seat of a modern traction sprayer, giving his cereal fields a thorough drenching of weed-killing substance that causes the weeds to turn black and then wither away—but leaving the grain unscathed.

"How did this transition come about? Like all great discoveries—very simply.

"In 1896, Prof. H. L. Bolley, of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, Fargo, N. Dak., decided to make a definite effort to test whether it would be possible to kill young weeds,



SPRAY PUMP FOR KILLING WEEDS.

especially young mustard pants, in growing wheat, by means of chemicals sprayed over the weeds and grain, without killing them both in so doing. He had long considered such a proposition as very feasible, but of course required some time to get what he considered the proper proportions of spraying mixture before making the first trial. However, he made the attempt in 1896 with solutions of copper sulfate and mercuric bichlorid and met with surprizingly successful results, plainly demonstrating that he was upon the right track. So to our own United States belongs the credit for this discovery, altho French investigators were working along the same lines at nearly the same time. In 1897-98

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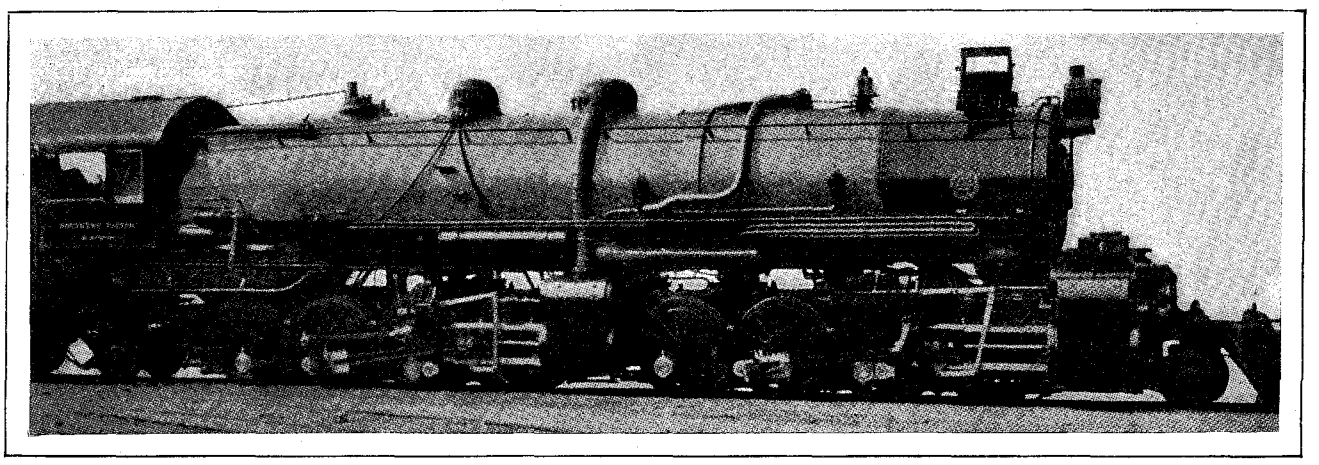

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVE IN THE WORLD.

other exhaustive experiments were undertaken, and very shortly it was firmly established that such work could be practised with a high degree of success by any farmer. Since that time, experiments have been steadily pursued along this line and the fact remains that certain weeds can be entirely eliminated without destruction to the grain growing beside them."

Success, we are told, lies in the fact that the leaves of nearly all farm weeds are broad, rough, and soft, while the grain plant is slender with a smaller and smoother surface. When the liquid is sprayed from the machine, the broad and porous leaves of the weed catch and absorb enough of the chemical to kill it, while from the slender grain the liquid runs off without doing any damage. After spraying, the tops of grain and weeds alike turn black, but in two or three days the former regain their color and strength, while the weeds wither and die. To quote further:

"Sulfate of iron has largely succeeded copper sulfate because of the cheapness of the former, and many tons of it are now being used in this antiweed campaign. The spraying should be done when both the grain and the weeds are young, about the time the grain is four to eight inches high, altho some later experiments by Professor Bolley indicate that the work can be carried on when the grain is older. The more rapid the growth of the weed, the more susceptible it is to the effect of the spraying mixture, and the more thoroughly the work can be done.

"There are, of course, some weeds that can not be affected without injury to the grain, but the most prevalent of the 'vagrant' weeds, such as false flax, wormseed-mustard, tumbling-mustard, common wild mustard, shepherd's-purse, peppergrass, ball mustard, corn-cockle, chickweed, dandelion, Canada thistle, bindweed, plantain, rough pigweed, kinghead, Red River weed, ragweed, and cocklebur, can all be controlled, and in nearly every case entirely eradicated, by careful and systematic spraying."

Where the field is large and the weeds grow thickly over it, a traction sprayer with enough pressure to throw a fine, powerful mist through Bordeaux nozles should be used, the writer tells us; but where the weeds grow in patches, a small cart sprayer, like the one in the illustration, gives satisfactory results. Nearly any spray-pump manufacturer can furnish what is needed. We read further:

"The same principle mentioned before in this article can be made use of in ridding dandelions from our lawns, viz., by using sulfate of iron in proportions of two pounds to the gallon of water.

"There is nothing miraculous at all in this method of weed-eradication. It is simply an application of common sense, and after we give it a little sober investigation, we wonder why it wasn't thought of before—'It seems so simple'—which expression, by the way, is practically the same one we always use after another's mind has brought forth some new development for the benefit of the human race.

"While, of course, such a method of destroying weeds can not replace the approved methods of eradication by cultivation, seed-cleaning, crop rotation, manure composting, proper pasturing, and vigilant hand work, still, the writer feels safe in asserting that the financial gain to the country at large from this discovery will be greater than that afforded by any other single scientific investigation applied to the process of agriculture."

THE LARGEST LOCOMOTIVES—Two machines that hold this title for the moment were recently built in Philadelphia by the Baldwin Locomotive Works for the Southern Pacific Railroad. They are oil-fired, articulated compounds with two sets of cylinders, each of 30-inch stroke, and two sets of driving-wheels. The total weight of engine and ten der is 266 tons. Says *The Railway Magazine* (London, July):

"These mammoth locomotives are intended for service on the Sacramento division between Roseville and Trukee, where the maximum gradient is 1 in 45, and the rating 1,212 tons of cars and lading.

"This locomotive embodies in its design many details of interest. The cylinder and steam-chest heads are of cast steel, the low-pressure heads being dished and strongly ribbed. The low-pressure pistons are also dished. The links for the low-pressure valve gear are placed outside the second pair of driving-wheels, and are supported by cast-steel bearers. The locomotive is readily separable into two portions, as the joint in the boiler is but a short distance ahead of the articulated frame connection, and all pipes which pass the joint are provided with unions."

SPACE BETWEEN CAR-TRACKS—Should street-car tracks on a double-track line be spaced far enough apart to permit a man to stand between the tracks with cars passing on either side, or should the tracks be close together, leaving only necessary clearance between the cars? This question is asked by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, July 8) who proceeds to discuss the matter as follows:

"There is no uniformity of practise in this matter. In New York City, for example, there is ample space to stand between the tracks, while in Chicago there is with the widest cars in use only 8½ inches clearance between them. Several fatal accidents to people caught between two passing cars have brought the width of the 'death zone,' as the newspapers have dubbed it, into general notice. There are, of course, good reasons for keeping down the width between the car-tracks, since that space is little used by traffic on any line where cars run frequently; but to reduce this space below the width necessary to permit a man to stand safely with cars passing on either side appears likely to cause not only deaths to pedestrians, but injuries to passengers who may carelessly allow arms or feet to project from the inner side of the car, particularly in summer, when open cars are run. The outcome of the current public discussion in Chicago will apparently be the spreading of track centers on the reconstruction work now in progress. Present ordinances permit tracks to be spaced 9 feet 8½ inches, center to center. By increasing this to 10 feet 2 inches and reducing the width of cars by 3 inches, a clear space of 20 inches between tracks can be secured. This will not be sufficiently wide to encourage wearers of 1909 millinery to stand between passing cars, but is wide enough to permit one caught between the tracks with cars passing on both sides to escape without bodily injury."

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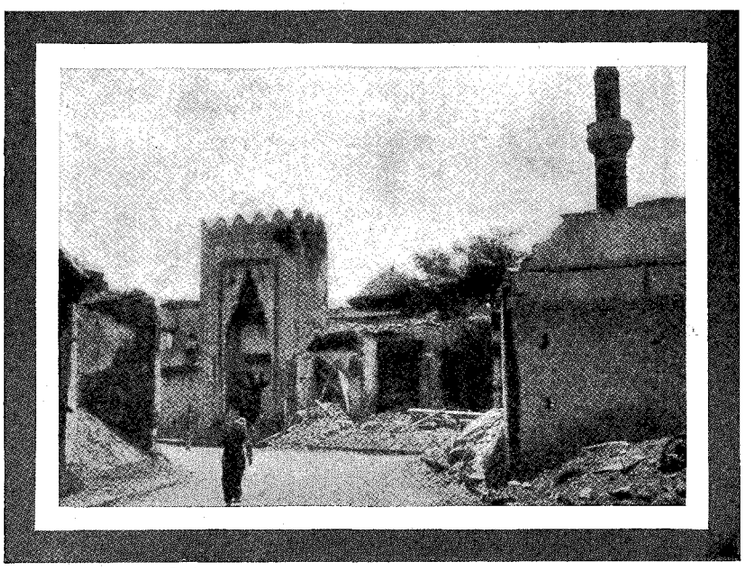
TALES OF ADANA

SUCH wholesale murders as recently occurred in Adana will go on until there is not a Christian left alive in all Asia Minor unless the European governments insist upon punishment of the Turkish perpetrators. So says a special correspondent of the London *Graphic*, Mr. J. L. C. Booth, who writes dispassionately his account of the hideous crimes happening almost simultaneously with the change of governments in Constantinople. The political aspects of the outbreak have been treated by us in several earlier articles, but detailed accounts of the fearful happenings in the stricken city have only in the past week or two been published. A Commission of Inquiry has been sent out from Constantinople to investigate the massacres, and the fate of these Anatolian provinces seems to lie in their hands. If their work is honest, says Mr. Booth, "their report will leave the court-martial no choice but to punish the real culprits, certain well-known Turks." But "if the Commission make a half-hearted report, the real scoundrels will escape, the small fry will be hanged as a blind, and every Christian in the country will make his best effort to get out of it, knowing well that another massacre will occur whenever the spirit moves his enemies." The outbreak began in the Armenian bazaar on April 14, and on the pretense that an Armenian revolt was in progress the Redifs or reserves were called out. Says the writer in *The Graphic*:

"These, as villainous a crew as could well be found, had arms and ammunition served out to them, and immediately joined in the slaughter, and all the worst of the subsequent killing, looting, and house-burning was done by them. The Vali, or Civil Governor, was old, weak, and a coward. Gibbons and Lawson Chambers, two American missionaries who were with him for the first two days in the Konak, are witnesses that he made no effort to stop the affair. Three Armenians were cut down before his eyes in his own room, and all he could do was to hide behind Gibbons, paralyzed by fear."



From "The Graphic," London.

TURKISH DISCRIMINATION AT ADANA.

The Armenian house next the mosque was fired by the Turks, but when the flames began to spread the crowd promptly saved the sacred edifice.

The Armenians, says Mr. Booth, did not take their punishment "lying down." We read:

"Their quarter of the town was so well defended that the mob, mad as they were with lust for blood, would not venture into it. Houses on the outskirts were besieged by thousands of men and held by half a dozen: in fact, the courage of these hordes of Moslem savages was only equal to butchering women and children and unarmed men. I saw a Greek house which was held for eight hours by one Armenian with a shot-gun against hundreds of Turks firing from the surrounding houses and the minaret of a mosque. At last his cartridges gave out, but not for two hours after that did the mob pluck up courage to rush the house. Most of the 1,500 Christians killed in the town in this first affair, and practically all the 600 Turks, were shot in the streets."

A story is told of Mr. Chambers, head of the American mission, who encountered "a mob of raving cut-throats around his school which was full of Armenian girls." He tried to pacify their lust for blood and answer their cry: "*Blood for blood!* The Christians have killed one of our people. They must die!" This reference was to the affray that the first massacre began with, when an encounter between an Armenian and three Turks resulted in the death of one of the latter. Mr. Booth writes:

"The missionary quietly took up the logical side of it. 'Blood for blood, you say? But you have already shed more of their blood than they of yours. Be satisfied, and stop your work. Go to your homes.' An old Turk, acting as spokesman, promised that the school should not be attacked, but would not answer for any other house. With that Mr. Chambers immediately called his people out of a neighboring house and sent them to the school. After the women had passed over untouched, an Armenian preacher came out, and the mob fell upon him. Mr. Chambers put his arm round the Armenian, and did his best to protect him, but the man was stabbed with a sword, cut down, and shot, all in an instant, and slipt from the missionary's grasp to the ground. The mob kept their promise and did not touch the school."

The second massacre broke out on Sunday night, April 25, and, says Mr. Booth:

"This time the Armenian quarter was rushed, and, as the inhabitants had had their arms taken away, there was no resistance. Troops of men with kerosene-tins smashed in the doors of the houses, poured the oil over everything and set it alight. Most of the people killed in this affair were burned alive. No escape was allowed from the blazing buildings, for soldiers stood by and shot every one who attempted to get out. Many threw themselves from balconies and upper windows, and those who were not killed by the fall were shot or bayoneted. One house in the Yeni Mahallah, west of the town, had barred windows. The Arab soldiers set it on fire, blocked up the door, and burned 115 people to death, mostly children. The corpses were counted by the authorities. The Armenian Church was in danger from the burning school next to it, but 600 of the refugees in it were saved by a French Jesuit Father and a young Turkish officer, Ali Rouhi Effendi, who made their way through the blazing streets and the shooting, pushed aside the soldiers who were blocking the door, and took the rescued people to the French school, from which they were again rescued shortly afterward by Major Doughty-Wylie [British Vice-Consul at Mersina] during his tour of the town, when that building, in its turn, was set on fire.

"Any one who ventured into the streets was in the greatest danger, not only from blades and bullets, but from the falling masonry and red-hot iron bars—the framework of the houses—which buckled and fell across the street as the heat caught them. Nearly all the houses had timbers built into the walls lengthways, so that when these burned through the walls collapsed. In no single house is there an upper room left, and in very few so much as a partition wall. They are mostly four ruined walls enclosing a pile of rubbish. Never was burning-out so thoroughly done, and the thousands of blackened kerosene-tins show that almost every house was separately fired. From the high roof of the American mission they watched the fires die down wherever a street intervened, only to spring up again on the other side in the high, tell-tale flames of the kerosene.

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In this house 115 women and children were roasted alive.

The Armenian church which was wrecked and dismantled. Six hundred people who had taken refuge here narrowly escaped.

SCENES OF DESTRUCTION AT ADANA.

"Some of these watchers saw the fire threatening the American school, and, mindful of the probable fate of the hundreds of girls inside if they had to be turned into the street, three missionaries climbed to the roof of a burning Turkish house and obtained the promise of some Redif soldiers not to shoot at them while they put out the fire. It was then that these treacherous brutes shot down Rogers and Mauser, and Trowbridge barely escaped. This is, I believe, the only instance of a Turk's house having been damaged by the fire. Examples of the ease with which it could be put out are to be seen all over the town, where single Moslem, Greek, or European houses stand unharmed among the black ruins of Armenian dwellings that touch their very walls.

"They burnt Christians like vermin. They burnt a hospital full of sick and wounded. They caught people and threw them on to the flames, even the children."

DENYING THE DILEMMA

THE officials of the Y. M. C. A. do not admit that the "dilemma" that confronts them involves an accepted loss of spiritual power as a condition of continued existence. Such was the substance of the charge made in a recent number of the Chicago *Interior* and quoted by us on July 10. The Association has received many such warnings, says Mr. Clarence J. Hicks, associate general secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, "but this is probably the first statement made by one of its friends which can fairly be construed as a charge that the Association is deliberately shaping its work to meet the demands of its non-evangelical supporters." The secretary in answering the charge first reduces its statement to the three following propositions which we reproduce to save our readers turning back to the earlier issue:

"(1) The growing social, educational, and physical activities of the Association are an evidence of the influence of money in diverting the Association from its original spiritual purpose. (2) This broad work can not honestly be built upon the evangelical basis. (3) Hence the dilemma whether (*a*) to return to the original purpose and work (presumably dropping all activities except those definitely spiritual) or (*b*) abandon the evangelical test and continue on some broader basis the present lines of Association work."

The charge is a startling one, he says in *Association Men* (New York, August), "and coming as it does from the editor of a religious paper, it should be candidly considered by every Association man." Mr. Hicks believes that "such consideration will lead to the conclusion that these statements are not warranted by the facts, except possibly in a few isolated cases." He goes on:

"The present all-round work of the Association is rather an evidence of the Christian statesmanship of evangelical church-members who deserve the credit for utilizing the social, educational, and physical agencies, as well as the spiritual, in the development of Christian manhood. It is cheerfully admitted that the present efficient and aggressive work of the Association would be impossible without the generous support of business men. But the millions of dollars invested in Association buildings is an evidence that these business men, regardless of their personal religious beliefs, have confidence in the efficiency of the Young Men's Christian Association as an agency for the making of manhood, and most of these gifts are an evidence that business men appreciate the stability afforded by the Christian basis and purpose of the organization. If this 'dilemma' were apparent anywhere, it would certainly show itself in the Railroad Department, where a large proportion of the money (now some half-million dollars annually) for buildings, equipment, and maintenance has, from the outset, been provided by the corporations. But any fair-minded observer will agree that the expression of religious work in this department, and the Industrial Department as well, has been absolutely untrammeled and uninfluenced by the corporations. This was specially manifest at the recent Railroad Association Conference in St. Louis, where nearly every theme was definitely related to the spiritual life of railroad men, and where Judge Spencer, Mr. Marling, and other Association representatives, before many railroad officials, made uncompromising declarations of the spiritual purpose of the entire railroad work."

The "conclusive proof" that the editor of *The Interior* is mistaken in his assertions and the answer to his leading question, Mr. Hicks points out, are to be found in the following tabulated facts showing the growth of "the definitely religious work" of the North American city, town, and railroad Associations, during the period when their buildings and members have multiplied most rapidly:

I. ITEMS OF GENERAL GROWTH IN ASSOCIATION MEMBERS, PROPERTY, AND EXPENSES

	YEAR ENDING JAN., 1900	YEAR ENDING MAY, 1908	PER CENT. OF GAIN
1. Associations	1,379	1,939	40
2. Members	255,472	446,032	74
3. Buildings	359	630	78
4. Value	$21,620,230	$47,098,311	117
5. Current Expenses	$2,620,241	$6,182,926	136

II. GROWTH IN SOME OF THE SPECIFIC RELIGIOUS WORK FEATURES

1. Laymen on Religious Work Committees	3,943	15,244	286
2. Spent for Local Religious Work	$35,174	$222,324	530
3. Bible Classes	807	3,380	318
4. Boys and Men Enrolled	8,626	57,078	561
5. Total Attendance at Bible Classes	134,467	777,842	478
6. Attendance at Shop Meetings and Bible Classes	76,000	983,075	1,192
7. Attendance at all Religious Meetings and Bible Classes	1,718,000	4,906,395	184
8. Profest Conversions	4,483	19,706	339
9. United with Churches as Direct Result of Association Effort	1,322	4,251	223
10. Money Given to the Foreign Association Work	$33,030	$168,713	440

Mr. Hicks adds the following comments:

"In the light of the foregoing figures, showing, among other

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things, that while the number of buildings has increased 78 per cent. and the current expenses 136 per cent., the increase in Bible-class enrolment has been 561 per cent. and in profest conversions 339 per cent.; where is the evidence that the Association is becoming 'predominantly social, and only incidentally and subordinately spiritual,' or that its 'Religious Department' is in any danger of meriting the terms 'negligible or innocuous'?

"The dilemma the Association is facing is, not whether it must change its basis, but how to utilize for the best interests of the kingdom of God the splendid gifts of money that are being poured out in all parts of North America. The spiritual results are meager enough to cause humiliation, but let us admit that the blame rests squarely upon the members of evangelical churches, who, from the beginning, have had control of the Association, rather than attempt to shift this responsibility upon our generous supporters."

RELIGION IN A GREAT SCHOOL

A SCHOOL "not afraid of being religious" is the description applied to Lawrenceville Academy in New Jersey. There religious principles are put in practise in the daily curriculum, and "it is known that they openly avow Christ and his teachings as a chief agency in their training." An account of this school was published recently in *Harper's Weekly*, and is quoted approvingly by the religious journals. The following citation we take from *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati):

"It is the endeavor of Lawrenceville to develop manly boys, but this is not sought by the mere preaching of manliness. Preaching alone will not accomplish the desired end, and, if dwelt upon too persistently, may even hinder it. Manliness presupposes some degree of maturity, and roots itself in that normal boyishness which must precede it. It comes partly by a wearing process, partly by natural evolution, and partly by such judicious training as develops a sense of self-reliance, responsibility, and the etiquette of the Golden Rule. This sixth sense, so far as it can be taught at all, is taught mainly by the example of true men and by association with other boys who are becoming true men. Therefore Lawrenceville is careful to select choice men for teachers and choice boys for pupils. Injurious boys are not retained. Moral training, it need not be said, is in the foreground. The Decalog has not been reenacted as a part of the school rules; it is taken for granted as already existing and as a part of the true habit of human nature. Its application is a matter considered with reasonableness, patience, and sympathy, as at once difficult, interesting, and vital. As the great sanction and motive of a moral life, the religion of Christ is given its supreme place. The school is undenominational, comprehensive, and tolerant. No boy's particular sectarian views or traditional tenets are disturbed; the beliefs and life common to the great Christian denominations are emphasized as the unifying essentials. Jesus is reverently proclaimed as the sufficient Example, Master, and Savior. Brief evening prayers are held in every house. Daily morning prayers and Sunday services are conducted. Distinguished clergymen, suitable to boys, supplement the preaching of the head-master and other masters. The Bible is taught weekly throughout the course of five years. The school acts upon the belief that in order to become the best type of father, man, or citizen, every boy should be a sincere Christian. It is a recognized fact that the great schools of this country have attained distinction because of the impress upon them of the character of their head. In Dr. McPherson, known throughout the country by reason of his great work in Chicago as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Lawrenceville has a rare leader. The knowledge of this man and of his work, gained by close association, and long held by leading men in Church and State, as well as in school and college circles, has served to strengthen the belief that the highest service the head of a secondary institution can render its members is found not alone in executive power, in school management, or in great erudition—nor yet in magnetic personal influence—but rather in an unwearying patience and sympathy with young life and a daily exemplification of positive Christian character. Such an influence in a great school must tell mightily for the development of the manliness and intelligent citizenship so desirable in its graduates."

TWENTIETH-CENTURY RELIGION

THE religion of the twentieth century will not be based upon authority nor will it deal in promises of future compensations. This is the gist of ex-President Eliot's utterances upon the subject of the "new religion"—the religion of the twentieth century. His words which are referred to as prophetic form part of an address delivered before the concluding session for this year of the Harvard Summer School of Theology. As reported in the daily press the positive element of his address describes "what may be expected as the coming religion, one based on the two great commandments, the love of God and the service of fellow men." The New York *Tribune*, from which we take a report, thinks "it is not out of place to say that President Eliot will be a leader under this twentieth-century faith." Dr. Eliot began by telling what the new religion will not be and went on describing what it will be. Thus:

"You have been studying this year about changed views of religion and increased knowledge, new ideas of God as seen along many lines; you have learned that social progress has been modified, and that energy is being conserved. . . .

"The new religion will not be based upon authority, either spiritual or temporal; the present generation is ready to be led, but not driven. As a rule, the older Christian churches have relied on authority.

"But there is now a tendency toward liberty and progress, and among educated men this feeling is irresistible. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; there will be no deification of remarkable human beings, and the faith will not be racial or tribal. The new religion will not afford safety primarily to the individual; it will think first of the common good and will not teach that character can be changed quickly.

"The new religion will not think of God as a large and glorified man or as a king or a patriarch. It will not deal chiefly with sorrow and death, but with joy and life. It will believe in no malignant powers, and it will attack quickly all forms of evil."

Considering the positive elements of this coming religion Dr. Eliot asserts that "a new thought of God will be its characteristic." The twentieth-century religion, he says, "accepts literally St. Paul's statement: 'In him we live and move and have our being.' This new religion will be thoroughly monotheistic." Further:

"God will be so immanent that no intermediary will be needed. For every man, God will be a multiplication of infinities. The humane and worthy idea of God then will be the central thought of the new religion. This religion rejects the idea that man is an alien or a fallen being, who is hopelessly wicked. It finds such beliefs inconsistent with a worthy idea of God. Man has always attributed to man a spirit associated with but independent of the body.

"So the new religion will take account of all righteous persons—it will be a religion of 'all saints'; it will reverence the teachers of liberty and righteousness, and will respect all great and lovely human beings. It will have no place for obscure dogmas or mystery. It will comprehend only persons of good-will, for, after all, they alone are civilized.

"It will admit no sacraments, except natural, hallowed customs, and it will deal with natural interpretations of such rites. Its priests will strive to improve social and industrial conditions.

"The new religion will laud God's love, and will not teach condemnation for the mass of mankind. Based on the two great commandments of loving God and one's neighbor, the new religion will teach that he is best who loves best and serves best, and the greatest service will be to increase the stock of good-will. One of the greatest evils to-day is that people work with hearts full of ill-will to the work and the employer.

"There are now various fraternal bodies which to many persons take the place of a church. If they are working for good they are helpful factors. Again, different bodies of people, such as Spiritualists and Christian Scientists, have set up new cults. There are already many signs of extensive cooperation; democracy, individualism, idealism, a tendency to welcome the new, and preventive medicine. Finally, I believe the new religion will make Christ's revelation seem more wonderful than ever to us."

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A LITERATURE FOR SICK SOULS

THE confessions of two defaulters before sentence in England leads Mr. Chesterton to the discovery of a serious lack in what might be termed our medicinal literature. Two men named Robert and King united under the personality of "D. S. Windell" to effect an elaborate robbery of a London bank. Their scheme succeeded, but they were later apprehended, tried, and convicted. Both men were young. Their crime, says Mr. Chesterton, "marks not only a moral but an intellectual revolt," for "both men made pleas founded on certain modern thoughts and emotions, of which we have heard very much in modern plays, novels, and newspapers." Mr. Chesterton, writing in *The Illustrated London News* (July 10), elucidates:

"Robert appealed to the pure sense of adventure; he suggested that he had acted by the same impulse which moves a certain type of man, politician or pirate, to raid an empire or seize an island in the Pacific. He was an adventurer in the noble as well as in the mean sense. He claimed, in effect, to be the true Imperialist, the kind of man who has made our England what she is. Like many who make the same claim, he seems to have been of oriental extraction, and to have been by nature nomadic and impatient of all rooted responsibilities. When a little gutter-boy, who is really hungry, steals an apple and admits that he has been reading penny dreadfuls, those unlucky forms of literature are always sternly denounced by the magistrate and keenly persecuted in the press. When Robert, who was not hungry, stole an enormous sum of money and openly appealed to the romance of the modern adventurer, we ought, in order to be consistent, to put it to the account of the more educated works which have in our time flaunted before the imagination of the middle classes filibustering and the poetry of mad finance. The magistrates ought to talk sternly about Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. Cutcliffe Hyne. If a penny dreadful leads to stealing a penny apple, a six-shilling dreadful is just as likely to lead to stealing considerably more than six shillings.

"Mr. King stands as the opposite type, the type that is represented by our unadventurous plays and novels; all the gray novels about gray slums, all the drab novels about drab suburbs, all the modern attempt to make art out of the mere fact of monotony. If books of the Kipling school are the penny dreadfuls of the first type of criminal, books of the Gissing school are the penny dreadfuls of the other type. For this man complained simply that he could no longer tolerate the mere grinding dulness of his duties; that to stand shoveling out vast sums and drawing a mean salary had been too much, not merely for his conscience, but for his nerves. Something in his soul had snapped. We have had both these types in all modern books, and have been very fond of them; it must now be seen how we like them in real life."

These men represent the two types whom Mr. Chesterton thinks we have to fear—"the adventurer of commerce who will be content with nothing except adventures, and the drudge of commerce, who may suddenly rebel against his drudgery." There is, he thinks, an "approximate cure" for such sick souls, only "it has been neglected so long that people call it a paradox." The "doctrine of the visible divinity in daily or domestic objects . . . is the only answer to the otherwise crushing arguments of Mr. King and Mr. Robert." We read further:

"Our modern mistake has been, not that we encouraged the adventurous poetry that inflamed the soul of Mr. Robert, but that we have neglected altogether that religious and domestic poetry which might have lightened and sweetened the task of Mr. King. . . . Our literature has done enough, and more than enough, for adventure and the adventurers; it has filled the soul of the oriental Mr. Robert to the brim. But it has done nothing at all for the needs of Mr. King. It has done nothing for piety, for the sacredness of simple tasks and evident obligations. There is nothing in recent literature to make any one feel that sweeping a room is fine, as in George Herbert, or that upon every pot in Jerusalem shall be written 'Holy unto the Lord.' Only a strong imagination, perhaps, could have felt Mr. King's work in a bank as poetical. Undoubtedly, it was poetical. Had his fancy been forcible enough he might, in the act of shoveling out three golden sovereigns, have thought how one might mean a holiday in high mountains, and another an engagement-ring, and another the rescue of a poor man from oppressive rent. Mr. King might have handed out money with magnanimous gestures, as if his hands were full of flowers or wheat or great goblets of wine. He might have felt that he was giving men stars and sunsets, gardens and good children. But that he should feel all this (tho it is strictly true) is a too severe demand on his imagination as an individual. Nothing reminded him of that. The bank did not look at all like that. And the books that he read at home could not help him; because modern books have abandoned the idea that there is any poetry in duty. It is useless now to say that desks are dreary and trains ugly; you have created a society in which millions must sit at desks and travel in trains. You must either produce a literature and a ritual which can regard desks and trains as symbolic like plows and ships, or you must be prepared for the emergence of a new artistic class who will blow up trains and desks with dynamite."

SARAH BERNHARDT AS "HAMLET,"

Who next season will have in Miss Marlowe a successor in the rôle of the melancholy prince.

ANOTHER WOMAN "HAMLET"—Miss Marlowe, who, it is announced, will next season play *Hamlet* to the *King* of Mr. E. H. Sothern, merely follows a long line of her sister players in assuming this rôle. Col. T. Allston Brown, one of the foremost authorities on the history of the stage, furnishes us through the pages of *The Dramatic Mirror* (New York) with this information:

"Mrs. John Barnes essayed the rôle at the Park Theater, New

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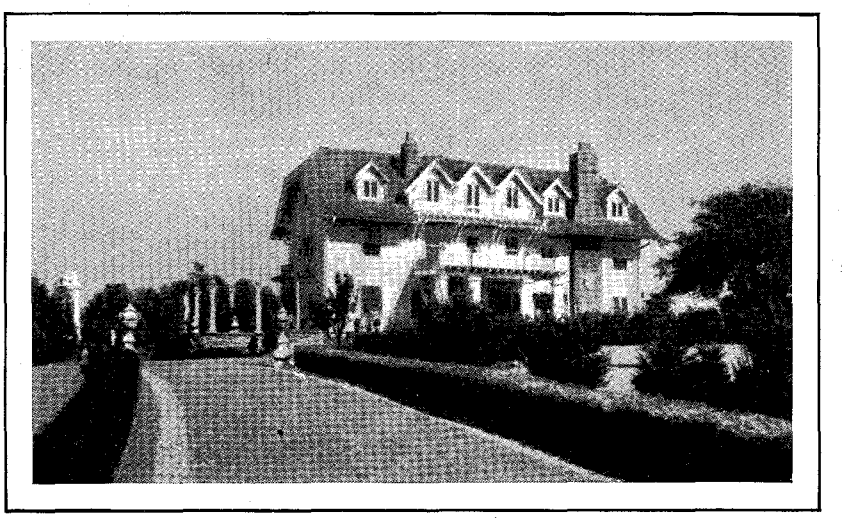
York, in June, 1819. Her daughter, Mary Sanford Barnes (who afterward married Ed Conner), shortly afterward played it. Mrs. Eliza Shaw (Mrs. Tom Hamblin) played it at the Old Bowery Theater on February 20, 1840, and also on August 21 of the same year and many times afterward. Among the many women who have played this rôle are Charlotte Cushman, Melinda Jones, Mrs. John Drew, Nanny Wallack, Clara Ellis, Kate Reignolds, Louise Pomeroy, Mrs. Scott Siddons, Mrs. Emma Waller, Mrs. Nunns, Alice Marriott, Adele Belgrade, Charlotte Crampton, Winnetta Montague, Mrs. Brougham Robertson, Anna Dickinson, Rachel Denver (right name Hinney), Susan Denin, Mrs. F. B. Conway, Sophie Miles, Viola Whitcomb, Eliza Warren, Sarah Bernhardt, Clara Fisher, and others.

"To go further back, Mrs. Bulkley played the part in Edinburgh, Scotland, on April 23, 1785, and Mrs. Powell at Drury Lane Theater, London, not long afterward. Sarah Siddons was among the first women *Hamlets;* also Mrs. Glover (1821) and Mrs. Battersby in 1822. When Mrs. Glover played the part it is said that Edmund Kean went behind the scenes, and, shaking that lady by the hands, exclaimed, 'Excellent! Excellent!' Madame Judith played it in Paris.

"Anna Dickinson played *Hamlet* in purple, under the idea, evidently, that when the prince refers to his 'inky cloak' purple ink was meant, as it was a favorite writing-fluid at the time.

"For the coming season Julia Marlowe is to play *Hamlet* and E. H. Sothern the *King*. It is not the first time this lady has assumed male characters, as her début on the stage was as *Sir Joseph Porter* in 'Pinafore.' She also played *Charles Hart* in 'Rogues and Vagabonds,' and *Prince Hal* and *Rosalind*, January, 1898, at the Knickerbocker Theater."



By courtesy of "The Independent," New York.

MR. FITCH'S HOUSE AT GREENWICH, CONN.

"A country place saturated with the atmosphere of Italy."

CLIPPING NIETZSCHE'S WINGS

THE exotic views of the extreme modern school of thinkers are again attacked in a book that recalls Nordau's "Degeneration." Nietzsche, however, is taken as the *enfant terrible* by this new writer, Carl Becker, who instead of scattering his ammunition as did Nordau by trying to kill too many literary birds at one time, concentrates his attack upon the German philosopher. Nietzsche this writer sees "towering above all other moderns by the striking strangeness and boldness of his views and the originality and vigor of his expression, qualities owing to which his philosophy is gaining ever-increasing influence upon literature and modern thought throughout the civilized world. In this Becker sees great danger to morality, sanity, and the well-being of society. He therefore proceeds to demolish Nietzsche in a volume of considerable size, called "The Nietzsche Cult: A Chapter from the History of the Aberrations of the Human Mind," aiming hard and sure blows at the shrine at which so many have worshiped in fearsome awe, and seeming to enjoy hugely the sound of destruction as one after another the sacred vessels fall shattered to the ground. This is what Becker himself says:

"The devotees and admirers of Friedrich Nietzsche regard him as a 'great, original, profound, and noble thinker and philosopher, a leader of men destined to guide humanity to a higher evolution.' If brutal doctrines and opinions; if grotesque, comic obscurity constitute nobility in an author; if crotchetiness and whimsicality, confusion and absurdity and pretentious tomfoolery can be called originality, then, to be sure, Nietzsche is original, noble, and profound. And if the higher evolution of humanity is equivalent to setting free the most brutal, the most reckless, and the most arrogant instincts of selfishness in man, then there is no doubt he is a 'leader of men destined to guide humanity to a higher evolution.'

"The pretended depth of the so-called Nietzsche philosophy and the ludicrously obscure and arrogant tone in which he voices the ideas and doctrines of this 'philosophy' and sets himself up as a 'supreme exception' and 'superman,' impress his admirers. They 'divine' and read into the raging torrent of Nietzsche's verbosity a deep significance. Most of the tangible thoughts and teachings to be gathered from the desert of verbiage in Nietzsche's mature works, proclaim the philosopher's ridiculous megalomania and moral insanity; they not only defy common sense and reason, but also are a mockery of the sense of justice and all humane and noble instincts. Nietzsche's followers, however, overlook all this in their astounding admiration of what they call the 'soaring eagle-flights of his mind,' and above all of his supposed 'fathomless profundity.'"

Becker then proceeds to prove by quotations from Nietzsche's works how hostile he was to true progress, to science and liberal democratic institutions. He placed instinct above reason; he preached the reckless, brutal use of the strong man's strength against the weak; he apotheosized slavery of the masses; he pictured the superiority of the slave-mind over the mind of the modern free man. "If it is true," says Nietzsche, "that ancient Greece went to ruin on account of slavery, then we will surely go to ruin for lack of slavery." And all this for the sake of the man of genius. Entire humanity must slave to rear the superman. The masses, Nietzsche tells us, are worthy of consideration only as a tool of the great men. "As for the rest the devil take them—and statistics."

To Nietzsche, however, are conceded high intellectual endowments; but intellectual endowments, it is urged, do not safeguard a man from intellectual derangement. And Nietzsche was deranged long before the night of madness completely enveloped his spirit. He was, says Becker, what Lombroso calls a graphomaniac, never practising in conduct or conversation the philosophic and ethical theories of his writings. His theories, none the less, are a menace to others, Becker adds, and goes on to say:

"For if the idea is spread abroad that Nietzsche was an important thinker and philosopher to be taken seriously, and reason and truth, therefore, speak from his theories and teachings, then what other consequence than the dissemination of the opinion that it is reasonable, just, and meritorious to make these ideas and doctrines the guiding principles of human strivings? Such a code is highly alluring to selfish men with strongly developed impulses and passions and a weakly developed sense of justice and humanity. But if they accept it, they brutalize themselves, become the destroyers of the welfare and happiness of others, if not actual common criminals whom society is compelled to punish in order to render them innocuous."

Becker cites the instance of a large number of German officials in the African colonies, who adopted the classic ideal of the morality of the superman and used the power of their office so brutally and disgracefully that finally they were dismissed from

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service, and a number of them were put in the penitentiary. He concludes:

"The followers of Nietzsche must naturally regard these 'men of force' as victims of the 'ruinous domination of slave morality.' For has not the philosopher said, the 'superior type of man' may behave toward the lower grade of human beings in any way he pleases, or 'as his heart desires'? The disciplined officials, the 'propagators of civilization,' conscious of their 'superiority and strength,' were therefore perfectly justified, according to Nietzsche, in using their 'right to rule,' their 'will to power,' by shooting down the 'men of the horde,' and flogging to death the wives and daughters who refused to obey their will."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KALEIDOSCOPIC MR. FITCH

IF critics do not hate success in others they are often charged with seeing in it a cause for disparagement. Some such charge is brought against their dealings with Mr. Clyde Fitch. Metropolitan critics at least, says Martin Birnbaum, are either "purposely or hopelessly undiscerning," with a few notable exceptions, in dealing with his numerous plays. "They dismiss him as a merely clever man tainted with commercialism," he says. In some sense the writer here quoted seems to give the case to the critics when he observes that "if the critic suggests that the favorable opinion of his audiences has meant too much money in the playwright's pocket, Fitch, who is above all things a typical American in spirit and a child of his age, smiles blandly and complacently admits it." On the other hand, there is a point made against the critics in referring to the New-York fate of one of Mr. Fitch's latest plays, "The Truth." "Hailed in Boston as the greatest play ever written by an American, and consequently damned with faint praise in New York, the success of this play in all European countries was unique and inspiring." It has been no uncommon thing for four or five of Mr. Fitch's plays to be running simultaneously in New York; from recent news in London journals it would appear that the coming season will see a repetition of this state of affairs in the English capital. It seems a time then, to take account of what this dramatist has accomplished, and Mr. Birnbaum in *The Independent* (July 15) supplies us with some interesting data. Mr. Fitch's first success was "Beau Brummel" which Richard Mansfield produced in 1891. He followed on with such plays as "A Modern Match," "The Moth and the Flame" and "Lover's Lane" and a number of adaptations from the French and German, but struck his original note in "The Climbers," about which we read:

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MAX BEERBOHM'S IDEA OF MR. FITCH,
Whom Max called "a dandy anxious to follow a less arduous calling."

CLYDE FITCH.

Photographed in his town house where are to be found "Gobelin tapestries, paintings by Boucher, Natier, and Mignard on the walls, rare and carefully selected books on the shelves of an intensely interesting library, especially rich in memoirs and personalia."

"'The Climbers' opens with a scene which is distinctly Fitch's. To start a play with a party of women returning from a funeral was so daring that it was with difficulty that a manager could be found willing to put it on the boards. Since its very successful production, however, in 1901, his audiences invariably expect some example of this bold pictorial originality. He rarely disappoints them, for his power of invention seems unlimited. At times he allows himself to be too amusing. He hesitates at nothing and occasionally goes beyond the verge of daring. His first nights have an air of gaiety, of delightful expectation. We never know what may or may not happen on those festive evenings. In 'The Way of the World' (a title which had been used by Congreve for one of his masterpieces) we were guests at a baby's sensational christening; in 'The Stubbornness of Geraldine' we were on the wave-tossed deck of an ocean-liner; in 'The Girl with the Green Eyes' we were shown the Apollo Belvidere, surrounded by a group of peppermint-eating Cook's tourists; in 'The Girl and the Judge' there was the famous folding-bed scene; 'The Cowboy and the Lady' had the mirth-provoking cure for cursing; 'Her Great Match,' the convenient lovers' corner, moonlit at will, and so on through the long list of plays. These are, after all, only samples of his admirable stagecraft, clever and effective devices for catching the attention of the public, but Fitch does not always stop there. The opening scene of 'The Climbers,' for instance, is a sharp satire on the insincerity and heartlessness of certain shallow types represented by Mrs. Hunter and her daughter Clara. Fitch's dialog, frequently epigrammatic, has here a unique flavor. The figures are etched with a caricaturist's fine unerring instinct for the important details, and a clear, full outline. All have the

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modern sparkle. Fitch seizes the salient features, fastens on particulars, knows what to ignore and what to exaggerate. The deck of the Atlantic liner on which Geraldine returns to America is filled with an immensely entertaining crowd of sea-sick voyagers, each one an admirable portrait, drawn in a masterly fashion with the fewest possible strokes. The stage vibrates with life. Everything moves with a splendid dash. The whole scene is so startlingly original and animated that it creates an enthusiasm which blinds one to the fact that very little of it is really necessary for the development of the play's rather obvious central idea."

The key to Mr. Fitch's point of view as a dramatist is given in a quotation from his lecture before the students of Yale University: "I feel very strongly," he said, "the particular value—a value—a value which, rightly or wrongly, I can't help feeling inestimable—of reflecting absolutely and truthfully the life and environment about us; every class, every kind, every emotion, every motive, every occupation, every business, every idleness." Mr. Birnbaum takes up this cue and writes:

"Scheming lawyers, ruined brokers, shop-girls, and elevator boys, petulant, jealous women, custom-house officials, jail-keepers, creatures of the 'Tenderloin,' physical culturists, matrimonially inclined English lords, honeymooning couples, bridesmaids, bridge-whist and bicycle fiends, tomboys, cowboys, and nasal deacons, all find a place in Fitch's gallery. This is the sort of kaleidoscope Max Beerbohm was thinking of when he wrote that Fitch was a man who conceives mankind as a crowd of showy types. But besides having a theatrical value these figures have a certain genuine sociologic interest, and in them Fitch's technic and nimble wit find many excellent motives. He has been flattered by imitation and parody, but no one will deny that in these things he remains inimitable. His portraits often appear to be improvisations, but they are really based on a fine and serious technic, the more potent because it is unobtrusive. He notes familiar gestures, seizes vivid moments and fugitive details, brings out hidden weaknesses of average people with the rapid, spirited, convincing notation of Arthur Schnitzler, the gifted Viennese playwright. It is a kind of snappy, artistic reportage, joined with fine flashes of insight. Unfortunately, the patience of selection often deserts him, where it means leaving out one of these humorous sketches from the scheme of a particular play, and it is not surprizing that occasionally his customary taste fails him when searching the unexplored wealth of material around us. Fitch, however, does not countenance or condone the weaknesses of his characters, nor does he give poignant expression, in so-called problem plays, to subjects never mentioned in polite society. He is a genial satirist, perhaps not sufficiently scathing or impertinent, whose irony, free from bitterness, has unjustly been mistaken for sympathy."

None of this dramatist's plays, it is said, is "completely flawless or perfectly rounded." He works with great rapidity and is so fertile in ideas that he yields to the impulse toward new creation rather than to the careful perfecting of work already produced. Consequently "he must be judged in the bulk of his work and not by a single play."

DECLINE OF THE HIGH-PRICED NOVEL—Both novelist and publisher seem to be bent upon the destruction of their own business, according to the testimony of a leading London publisher. Overproduction, worthless wares, and artificially spun-out bulk in book-making are three causes for the decline in the sale of dollar-and-a-half novels, according to the London publisher, Mr. William Heinemann. If a man buys a book from which he expects four or five evenings' entertainment and gets through it in a couple of hours, he feels cheated, especially if he is asked to pay indiscriminately one price whatever the quantity—a thing for which there is no parallel in the whole range of commerce. Quality is as often ignored as quantity, Mr. Heinemann insists, pointing out that "the ripe work of experience brings in the shape of a novel no more money than the slipshod writing of young ladies and gentlemen who can afford to spend $250 or $500 on the production of a few hundred copies of their foolish vaporings." The retail trade, he asserts, distinguish too little between what is worth selling and what had better be left unrecommended. These words were spoken before the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland. *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York), from which we quote, recommends these "home truths" to "all who are concerned in the making and selling of novels on both sides of the Atlantic." Mr. Heinemann makes these definite recommendations:

"The adoption of a net price for novels; a differentiation in the price of long and short novels, and, most of all, a close cooperation between authors, publishers, and booksellers to see that in quantity as well as in quality the books offered to the public represent value for money. Whether the change will require temporary sacrifice is a matter which experience alone can show, but, even if it does, I feel convinced that good will be reaped in the end. I plead for an honest article at an honest price. What this price should be is a matter which can not be defined at such a time and place. I know that there are some who advocate raising the price on first publication—a circulating-library edition to be followed by a book-shop edition—but the general tendency of the day lies toward cheapening everything—books included. Probably there is no other course open to us than to reduce the price of novels and to hope for increased sales."

MEREDITHIAN DICTA

WHAT sensations the literary world has missed may be seen from the sheaf of disjointed dicta now furnished us by a faithful Boswell of George Meredith. The novelist and poet who has lately died published no formal criticism beyond the essay on the "Comic Spirit," so his friend Mr. Edward Clodd has furnished us in the July *Fortnightly Review* some jottings from his notebook. They are not altogether gratefully received by a waiting press, the literary editor of the New York *Tribune* "wondering why in the name of all that is bewildering Mr. Clodd should go out of his way to show where Meredith was merely stupid." If he has only thus served his master there is added piquancy in the warning he says Meredith once leveled at him saying, "Horribly will I haunt the man who writes memoirs of me." Some of Meredith's observations over which eyebrows are raised are these:

"'I don't agree with Matthew Arnold that Shelley's prose will outlive his poetry. Arnold is a poor judge: a dandy Isaiah, a poet without passion, whose verse, written in a surplice, is for freshmen and for gentle maidens who will be wooed to the arms of these future rectors. Keats is a greater poet than Shelley; in this Peacock agreed. Byron has humor in his satires, the roguish element in these is unsurpassed, but his high flights are theatrical; he was a sham sentimentalist. Favorites with me are the whole of Keats and the earlier verse of Tennyson. In the "Lotos Eaters" and "Œnone" (which I could get neither Peacock nor Jefferson Hogg to enjoy) there are lines perfect in sensuous richness and imagery. The "Idylls," perhaps I should except the "Morte d'Arthur," will not add to his fame; they are a part of the "poetical baggage" of which every writer of a large body of verse must be unloaded. Tennyson's rich diction and marvelous singing-power can not be overrated, but the thought is thin; there is no suggestiveness which transcends the expression; nothing is left to the imagination. He gave high praise to my "Love in the Valley"; would like to have been its author. Emerson's poetry is as an artesian well: the bore is narrow, but the water is pure and sweet. As for Campbell and others of kindred school whom you name, you can call them poets only as you would call a bunk a bed. Mrs. Meynell should not have excluded Gray's "Elegy" from her Anthology, but his "Bard," with its "Ruin seize thee, ruthless King," is mere mouthing.' Talking about the 'Browning Letters to Leslie Stephen and myself, he said, 'My first feeling was adverse to the publication, but this wore away on reading them, because of the high level reached. You see Browning's love for the unattractive-looking invalid, and watch the growth of love in her, as it were, under the microscope. You see a spark of life, then the tiny red spot that shall be a heart, then the full pulsation of each blood-corpuscle. So Browning made her a woman, and in them both body and mind at full tension had that development which her father, like all incomplete men, represt.' Stephen admitted the force of this, but said that the publication was upholding a dangerous precedent, adding, however, that the high standard reached by the 'Letters' would make all others fail by comparison."

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Most of the young novelists, he once observed, seem not to have read and observed enough: "Their books lack the allusiveness which is the note of culture, and the evidence of character and study." He thought you could not have novels of long-ago periods.

"A novel can only reflect the moods of men and women around us," he declared, "and, after all, in depicting the present we are dealing with the past, because the one is enfolded in the other." He goes on with more surprizing things:

"'I can not stomach the modern historical novel any more than I can novels which are three-fourths dialect. Thackeray's note was too monotonous; the "Great Hoggarty Diamond," next to "Vanity Fair," is most likely to live; it is full of excellent fooling. I met him and Dickens only a very few times. Not much of Dickens will live, because it has so little correspondence to life. He was the incarnation of cockneydom, a caricaturist who aped the moralist; he should have kept to short stories. If his novels are read at all in the future, people will wonder what we saw in them, save some possible element of fun meaningless to them. The world will never let *Mr. Pickwick*, who to me is full of the lumber of imbecility, share honors with *Don Quixote*. I never cared for William Black's novels: there is nothing in them but fishing and sunsets. George Eliot had the heart of Sappho; but the face, with the long proboscis, the protruding teeth as of the Apocalyptic horse, betrayed animality.' What of Lewes? 'Oh, he was the son of a clown, he had the legs of his father in his brain.

"'I never met Edward Fitzgerald: the third line of his quatrains is as the march of a king with his train behind him. I knew Gerald and Maurice, the two sons of his brother John, the fanatical preacher. Maurice and I were great friends when I lived at Esher; he had gifts: he translated the "Crowned Hippolytus" of Euripides. He apparently knew nothing of his uncle's works, and spoke of him to me only as a man with literary friends, Thackeray among them. He told me that when Gerald lay dying at Seaford his father came to see him, and there ensued an altercation as to the place where he should be buried: the father insisting on Boulge, and threatening otherwise not to pay the funeral expenses.' This was apropos of my quoting Edward Fitzgerald's remark, 'We are all mad, but I know it.'"

Some other matters besides literary subjects are touched upon in these notes. These are summarized by the literary editor of *The Tribune*, taking them with a wry face:

"Mr. Clodd contents himself with printing in *The Fortnightly* only a dozen pages of reminiscence. Within these narrow limits he is careful to record only those biographical facts which are indispensable to a just appreciation of the novelist's genius. Thus he quotes Meredith's description of his father, the Portsmouth tailor, as 'a muddler and a fool,' and in alluding to his friend's first wife he preserves the regretful husband's observation that 'no sun warmed my roof-tree; the marriage was a blunder; she was nine years my senior.' Decidedly we are getting forrarder. With lightning flashes like these we are guided through the obscurest places in Meredith's work, and we are sure that if he but knew of their being vouchsafed to an eager world he would be enormously grateful to Mr. Clodd."

The conclusion of the matter is reached by this observation:

"Now the curious thing is that Mr. Clodd, who appears to have known Meredith for some twenty-five years on terms of affectionate intimacy, is unmistakably devoted to his friend's memory. We are sure that he would not for worlds print a syllable that he believed harmful to the fame of one whom he loved and even revered. Why, then, in the name of all that is bewildering, should he go out of his way to show where Meredith was merely stupid? Indiscretions of this sort are often to be explained on the hypothesis that some one has found an opportunity to turn a dirty penny, but this is unthinkable in the present instance. What is more likely is that Mr. Clodd has developed some fearful and wonderful notion about telling 'the truth.' Perhaps he thinks that it will help us to a better understanding of Meredith if we know that he was capable of such grotesque judgments as those which he passed on Thackeray and Arnold and Dickens. As a matter of fact this knowledge does not affect in the smallest degree our comprehension of Meredith's writings, the things that count. It only wakes a feeling of regret, a sense of pain and shame. Why could not Mr. Clodd have left us unaware of the fact that a brilliant artist could frequently, in his private life, commit an unpardonable *bêtise?*"

KREISLER'S DISCOVERIES

THE programs of Fritz Kreisler often contain certain "dainty bits" from the old masters that have become exclusively associated with his name. They will be so forever, says a writer, "W. E. B." in *The Musical Courier* (New York), who now gives information derived from the violinist himself as to the origin of these excerpts about which there has been so much discussion and even controversy. We read:

"The violinist discovered a collection of MS. music in the possession of the monks who inhabit one of the oldest monasteries in Europe, and so anxious was he to have them for his own that he copied one of the pieces on his shirt-cuff. To this the monks objected, and eventually Kreisler, after much persuasion, succeeded in purchasing the whole collection for a considerable sum of money. It was a labor of love to arrange the works for the concert-room, and having been at so much pains and expense to procure his treasures, he naturally considers that, as long as he can play them, they are his sole property. It is only fair, too, to state that others had access to the MSS., but it was left to Kreisler to discover their value, and utilize them. 'Palmam qui meruit ferat.' That he will eventually give them to the world is certain, but this will be in his good old age. As illustrating the point of this argument, the writer of the present article went into a leading publisher's several years ago, after hearing some of these gems, to see if they could be had, and was informed by the gentleman in charge that no fewer than thirty people (many of whom had not waited until the close of the concert) had been in to make the same inquiry, and in the space of an hour the house could have sold out a large supply."

FRITZ KREISLER,
Whose violin-playing is marked by "idealism, repose, dignity, and charm."

This violinist, whom many critics give the premier place, is well known in America, and returns for a tour during the coming season. He was not the conventional wonder-child, as the writer's account of him shows:

"His student days were somewhat stormy, and rather controvert the established theories of the wonder-children who can not be induced to leave their instruments. On the contrary, it was hard work to drive him to practise, and he frankly owns to having resorted to every kind of device to escape from the hated fiddle. In spite of this, little Fritz carried off, at ten years of age, the first prize and gold medal from the Conservatoire at Vienna, where he studied under Hellmesberger, and in his twelfth year astonished the professors at the Paris Conservatoire (where he was subsequently placed) by winning not only the first prize, but also the much coveted Prix de Rome. . . .

"It must not be supposed that Fritz Kreisler leapt into fame and reached the topmost pinnacle at one bound, for, like many another genius, he had to strive hard for his position. No one knows better than the writer how hard it was in England during his first twelve months there for Kreisler to obtain the recognition which his talents entitled him to, and during his first provincial tour in England the gross receipts taken at some of the concerts would be about equivalent to the amount now taken, say, at the Queen's Hall, for the sale of programs! This was, of course, most disheartening, both to the artist and those who felt confident that the time must come for the public to recognize what a great artist was in their midst."

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THE GROWTH OF THE PRIVATE SCHOOL

Howard Williams contributes to *Good Housekeeping* for July a suggestive paper on the growth of private schools and the circumstances in which they have been developed into a state of new efficiency. Some years ago the old-style private school seemed on the verge of extinction, but private institutions are now "growing rapidly, both in number and in attendance." It is a new kind of private school, however, that flourishes. He believes their success has in considerable degree been due to the patronage and other encouragement that have been received in consequence of a departure from the old disinclination to resort to advertising.

More and more have parents in late years come to a conviction that public schools, with all their excellences, have serious drawbacks—especially when one can afford to send a child to a private school. They are in many cases overcrowded; individual attention in them is extremely difficult to secure; each child is treated very much as every other child is treated and hence individuality is not taken into account nor are particular talents cultivated.

Mr. Williams insists that children are different one from the other and need different kinds of instruction, rather than the same kind. Socially, the private school is not only superior because it is private, but because of the absence there of any social distinctions. These always exist, and sometimes in very objectionable forms, in public schools.

Mr. Williams makes the broad statement that the character and success of private schools to-day are due chiefly to "judicious, dignified, and attractive advertising." Formerly, it was not regarded as good form to advertise a private school, but this feeling has slowly disappeared, until now the practise is universal with all schools who can afford it. The methods employed, however, are quiet and dignified. The mediums resorted to are always the higher-class periodicals, in some of which a very large volume of such advertising appears. Indeed, in some instances, the pages where these announcements appear have become almost complete directories of information to which readers resort as a matter of course, being able there to find information which can not be obtained elsewhere. Mr. Williams cites a few instances of results achieved in rehabilitating old schools through advertising, this influence being supported and justified by a thorough reorganization and improvement of the institution itself.

Mr. Williams goes so far as to declare that a belief has grown up that the advertised schools are the best schools, the reason being that an institution thus exposed to publicity and still remaining successful, must have "made good" in order to retain its position. He raises the question whether in time it will not also be true of colleges that they advertise just as private schools now do. People have rather vague knowledge of the special character of particular colleges, except as to achievements in the athletic world. Of what is being done in courses of study; what are the excellences of the various departments; and what is the particular reason why a young man should go to one college rather than to another—these are points not yet generally known, but which might become so through advertising conducted in a judicious and dignified manner.

REFORMS NEEDED IN TEACHING SCIENCE

A recent address by President Butler of Columbia, in which he stated that educators had not yet succeeded "in so organizing the sciences as instruments of general education as to fulfil the high expectations which some of us formed for them a quarter of a century ago," is made the text of an article in *The Independent* (July 8), by C. R. Mann of the University of Chicago, in which certain reforms much needed are pointed out. What President Butler insisted upon was "a more effective, a more uplifting, and a more humanizing result of teaching sciences." Mr. Mann, says President Butler, voiced a conviction "that is now both wide-spread and rapidly deepening among educators generally."

The growth of this conviction has extended over five or six years and already some preliminary results have followed. Numerous organizations have been formed of teachers of mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology, which are vigorous and flourishing, several having memberships exceeding 300 and one of them more than 500. Sixteen of them, now investigating the teaching of physics alone, have organized a commission, consisting of sixty members, who have already received, from more than 500 teachers, criticisms and suggestions. Mr. Mann says:

"The subject of physics is, perhaps, at present the most prominent and typical of all the sciences in the school programs, both because of its magnificent opportunities to organize in the pupils a science that is founded almost exclusively on their own daily experiences and because, like the steward who hid his one talent in the earth, it has most egregiously failed to make use of its opportunities and has therefore become one of the most hated bugbears in the entire school program."

Mr. Mann outlines in detail some of the results thus far of the commission's work, but says it is clear that no substantial agreement on vital points has been reached. For example, only 55 out of 280 persons contributing suggestions have favored "close coordination of physics with the daily life of the student." Mr. Mann believes such coordination is a very necessary first step in the establishment of a new method of teaching this subject.

FINDING A PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE BOY

In a brief article an anonymous writer in *The World's Work* for June touches a vital point in the preparation of boys for college. It is based on a single experience, but it must be typical of many. The school to which a certain boy had been sent was accustomed to see its graduates enter a college near itself. It was a large school, of good reputation, widely known, and had been recommended to the parents. After three years spent there, the boy, on being graduated within the first quarter of the class in scholarship, entered a distant college, but narrowly escaped rejection. Meanwhile practically all his classmates successfully passed the requirements for entrance at the college near by. The father therefore had barely escaped the necessity of continuing his boy one year more at preparatory work, the expense at the school in question meaning about $1,000. To quote from the article:

"A great many boys lose a year and contract bad habits of work, and a great many families lose money which they can ill afford, because they send their boys to schools which do not prepare for the colleges to which they wish their boys to go. Many others waste their money and their children's time by sending them to schools which do not prepare students well for any college."

The writer concludes:

"There is a way to obviate this trouble which is so simple that it is comparatively seldom tried. The offices of the different colleges have the records which the pupils of the various schools have made in entering. There is one school, for example, which for many years has not had a pupil fail to pass a Harvard entrance examination in any subject in which it had recommended him. There are likewise schools which have had similar success in preparing boys for Princeton and Cornell.

"Of course, it is not necessarily true that the school which prepares its pupils best for the entrance examinations is the best school to choose. Its patronage, its location, its tuition—many things—may make it objectionable. The records of the various schools in getting their students into college will not give a boy's father a reliable basis on which to select a school for his son, but it will enable him to eliminate those schools which would be likely to start the boy on his college career handicapped. It will enable a man to make a list of schools, all of which have shown that they give the training necessary to pass the entrance examinations of the particular college contemplated.

"The registrar's offices of practically all the larger colleges keep the records of the different schools, and they also send this information to the schools. A study of these records obtained from either of these two sources would aid many families in making what, at its best, is a difficult decision, and give many a boy a better knowledge of how to work, and a better start in college."

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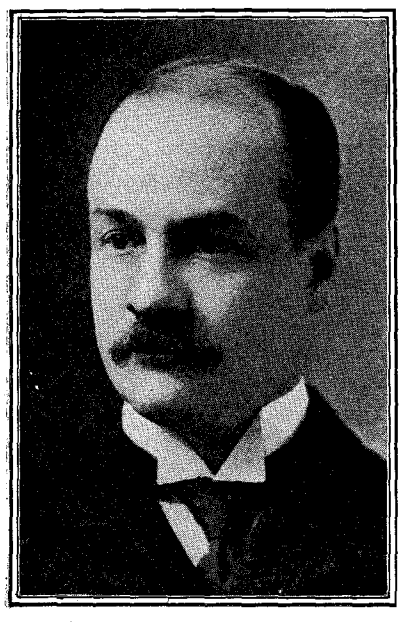
PRESIDENT ELIOT ON EFFICIENCY AS THE AIM OF EDUCATION

A small volume, recently issued by his Boston publishers, contains two addresses by ex-President Eliot of Harvard, one of which deals with what he calls "Education for Efficiency," by which he means education for "effective power for work and service during a healthy and active life." Education is not an affair of youth, but "really should be the work of a whole life; efficiency increasing with a man's active years." He has watched for more than fifty years successive ranks of men educated at Harvard, and the result is that he is optimistic concerning the effects and potentialities of education. A comparison of the educated man of sixty with the same person at twenty is "wonderfully encouraging and stimulating with regard to the average effects on human beings of education and the discipline of life." He is convinced, however, "that the bodily excellences and virtues count very much toward this favorable result." In a review of the life failures he has witnessed "the only cases of hopeless ruin were those in which the body has first been ruined through neglect or vice."

What education should first do is to train the bodily senses, including care of the body. He believes one of the extraordinary neglects in education heretofore has been failure to train the senses of sight, hearing, smell, and taste. Next ought to be imparted the "habit of quick and concentrated attention, without which there can be no true economy of time." The real difference between adults in mental efficiency is a difference in "their power of concentrated attention." An educated man will dispatch his daily work quickly; he will do in one minute work which an inferior man may not do in less than five minutes or five hours; his thoughts "will not be a rope of sand, but a chain of welded links." To arouse, awake, inculcate, and train this power of concentrated attention in childhood and youth "should be a principal object in education for efficiency."

The efficient man is also a man who thinks for himself and can think hard and long—a process which requires motive and will-power. To train the young mind for the power of consecutive thinking is "the gravest problem in education for efficiency." In the art of using other men the successful faculty is that which discerns quickly and surely excellences and virtues rather than weaknesses and sin. It is this faculty of discerning and using conspicuous merit in others that distinguishes the most successful administrators and rulers. No man or woman possesses perfect beauty or character, but most possess some beauty and some solid virtues. The true teacher deals with "superiorities in pupils rather than inferiorities." Will-power in the individual "is the tap-root of all growth in character and efficiency," and this should be cultivated, "not by curbing it with authority, but by giving it play and exercise through liberty." Education for efficiency should supply every pupil with "the motive power of some enthusiasm or diversion." President Eliot continues:

"The real motive power in every human life and in all national life is sentiment; and the highest efficiency can not be produced in any human being unless his whole character and his whole activity be dominated by some sentiment or passion. A life without a prevailing enthusiasm is sure not to rise to its highest level. The youth has a vision of the life he would like to live,



NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER,
President of Columbia University.

CECIL RHODES,
Founder of the Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford University.

of the service he would choose to render, of the power he would prefer to exercise; and for fifty years he pursues this vision. In almost all great men the leading idea of the life is caught early, or a principle or thesis comes to mind during youth which the entire adult life is too short to develop thoroughly. Most great teachers have started with a theory, or a single idea or group of ideas, to the working out of which in practise they have given their lives. Many great preachers have really had but one theme. Many architects have devoted themselves, with inexhaustible enthusiasm, to a single style in architecture. Some of the greatest soldiers have fought all their battles by one sort of strategy adopted in their youth. Many great rulers have harped all their lives on only one string of national or racial sentiment. Among men of science the instances are innumerable in which a whole life has been devoted to the patient pursuit of a single vision seen in youth."

COLLEGE WOMEN AS WIVES AND MOTHERS

Charles F. Emerick of Smith College contributes to *The Political Science Quarterly* for June an article which he intends to continue with another on the vexed question of the influence of higher education in lessening marriages and births. Owing to the great increase in recent years in the number of women attending college, he believes this subject deserves careful investigation, but finds it difficult to secure statistics that are not in several ways incomplete or misleading. He draws one conclusion of note, which is, that no general connection has been shown to exist between higher education for women and the frequency of marriage and births. It is true that college women, when they wed, do so much later than other women, and their children are proportionately fewer than those of others, but here must always be remembered the fact that nearly all college women come from native American families where the birth rate, independent of education and culture, has been demonstrated to be extremely low. He believes that "the same foresight which leads parents to send their daughters to college causes them to limit the number of their offspring," the consequences being that most women "enter college with ideas unfavorable to early marriage and large families." He prints a compilation of statistics giving the percentages of graduates who have married, saying:

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CHARLES WILLIAM ELIOT,
Ex-President Harvard University.

"It indicates that the percentage married tends to grow with the age of the college The percentage for any given class varies directly with the interval following graduation. It is at a maximum for the oldest classes and at a minimum for those most recently graduated. In January, 1900, of the oldest class at Bryn Mawr 40.7 per cent. were married; of the first six classes, 30 per cent.; of the first nine classes, 20.9 per cent.; of the first eleven classes, 15.2 per cent. In 1903, 55.4 per cent. of the first ten classes at Vassar had married as compared with 28 per cent. of the third ten

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classes. The marriage rate for Vassar women jumped from 53.5 per cent. for those at 40 years of age to about 63 per cent. for those at 47. Similar conditions obtain among the alumnæ of Wellesley and Smith.

INSTITUTION.	OPENED.	GRADUATES MARRIED (PER CENT.).
Vassar	1865	35.1
Kansas	1866	31.3
Minnesota	1868	24.5
Cornell, Syracuse, Wesleyan	1870	31
Nebraska	1871	24.3
Boston	1873	22.2
Wellesley, Smith	1875	18.4
Radcliffe	1879	16.5
Bryn Mawr	1885	15.2
Barnard	1889	10.4
Stanford	1891	9.7
Chicago	1892	9.4

"Such statistics must be used with care to avoid unwarranted inferences. They no more establish a causal relation between marriage and the higher education of women than the occurrence of rain in a certain phase of the moon proves that the latter governs the former."

With reference to the great preponderance of native-born women among college graduates, he cites the fact that in Massachusetts the general marriage rate of the foreign-born "is three-fourths higher than that of the native-born," similar conditions prevailing in the country at large; hence the college girl "comes almost wholly from the less prolific class." He refers to a study contrasting the marriage and birth rates of college women with non-college women, made by Dr. Mary Roberts Smith, in which 343 college-bred married women from thirty colleges were compared with 313 of their married relations and friends, which discloses the following facts:

"Of the non-college women, 30 per cent. married under 23, as compared with 8.5 per cent. of the college women; for the ages 23 to 32 inclusive, the percentages were respectively 65 and 83.5; for ages beyond 32, they were 5 and 8 respectively. The number of non-college women marrying at 23 slightly exceeded the number marrying at any other age; for the college women the corresponding age was 25. The mean age of marriage for the non-college women was 24.3 years; for the college women, 26.3 years. These ages are to be compared with an average age of 25.4 years for women of all classes in Massachusetts during the twenty years ending in 1895. The number of living children of the college woman averaged 1.65 as compared with 1.875 in the case of the non-college woman. On the other hand, the married life of the college women averaged 9.7 years—1.4 years less than their friends, 2 years less than their cousins, and 2.9 years less than their sisters. The mothers among the college women averaged one child for every 4.82 years of married life; among the non-college women, one for every 5.51 years. At this rate, by the end of the child-bearing period, the small margin against the college women would be reduced."

Professor Emerick says Dr. Smith's conclusion from these figures is that "there is by no means the degree of difference between the two classes in matters of health, marriage, and child-bearing capacity that has been looked for." A study of the women students of Cambridge and Oxford, published in 1890, is also referred to and it yields "similar results."

AMERICAN RHODES SCHOLARS AT OXFORD

George R. Parkin, who is the organizing representative of the scholarship trust founded at Oxford by Cecil Rhodes, has contributed to *The North American Review* an enlightening account of some of the results thus far achieved at Oxford, and of the conditions under which American students enter and study in that university. The Rhodes system having now been in operation at Oxford for five years, this article possesses particular interest to educational circles in this country. About ninety young men, drawn from every State in the Union, are now pursuing studies at Oxford. In addition are eighty others who have completed three-year courses and returned to this country. Under the Rhodes Trust there have also been at Oxford representatives from the British colonies and the German Empire. The total number of men from all countries brought together under the Trust during the year 1908 was 189. They formed about a twentieth part "of what is perhaps the most representative gathering of students to be found in the United Kingdom." Nowhere else in the world, says Mr. Parkin, can be found in any place, for purposes of common study, a body of students "so typically characteristic of all the material which goes to make up what we call the Anglo-Saxon race."

Mr. Parkin dwells upon the central idea of Cecil Rhodes in founding these scholarships, which was that England, Germany, and the United States might thus cooperate in carrying forward the work of civilization. Rhodes believed that great good would result from a mutual understanding between these various peoples, his agents in promoting it being picked young men from each of those countries. Under his will, for all time to come, nearly 200 scholars will be educated together annually at that most ancient and famous seat of learning. Mr. Parkin doubts whether there be in the world to-day anywhere "any scheme more nobly planned for the realization of a large and generous object." He believes that any young man will be a poor scholar indeed who, after three years at Oxford, "is not touched with some of the divine fire, the devotion to world's service, which burned in the spirit of the founder."

Mr. Parkin gives an outline of the regulations under which students are selected from this country. In each State there exists a "committee of selection," consisting usually of educational experts, to whom the final selection of the scholars is entrusted. Before making selections, preliminary examinations are held in each State under directions from Oxford. The results include certificates that are accepted at Oxford as a qualification for entrance. All candidates who obtain these certificates "are free to present themselves."

The certificates, however, do not secure to a candidate admission to any one Oxford college. The college to which each person shall go is a matter which comes up for decision afterward at Oxford, where are twenty-one colleges, each of which holds itself "quite free to accept or refuse any candidate whether he has or has not passed an examination." The reasons for this are obvious to any one who knows Oxford. When one of its colleges accepts a new student, this not only means that he will be taught there, but that he will live with fellows and students for some years under the same roof, dine with them in the same hall, and generally come into intimate personal relations seldom known elsewhere in a college. In these circumstances an Oxford college must exercise particular care as to who shall be its students.

One of the important decisions made by the trustees is that a candidate, in order to be eligible for election, shall have already had two years of work at an American university. It was held that, to go directly from a high school to Oxford, would be a grave mistake, since high-school boys seldom have had any real experience of life, or been accustomed to stand on their own feet. Moreover, it was felt that a boy, on entering Oxford, should already have formed college associations and friendships in his own country, because these always exercise a profound influence on a man's future life.

Mr. Parkin says he has often been asked what it was that Oxford has to give to an American student which he can not get as well, or better, at some home university. Under the Rhodes fund, there is first at Oxford an opportunity for "three years of additional training at a famous center of culture, with freedom from the pecuniary anxiety which so often interferes with the efforts of aspiring students compelled to fight their own way." Mr. Parkin here refers to the class of students from which a large proportion of the candidates are drawn. He is inclined to give most importance to the influence exerted at Oxford in providing "a wider point of view in an Old-World center of training." In a political sense alone, the American derives great benefits from finding himself "in close touch with the politics of an empire which covers one-fifth of the world, embraces nearly one-fifth of its population, and illustrates, in its extraordinarily varied system, every form of government from extreme democracy to paternal and almost autocrat rule."

The will of Mr. Rhodes makes provision in perpetuity for the education of two scholars from each State; hence the present condition is "but the beginning of a long succession of similar groups of scholars, who will, year after year, return to America with the stamp of Oxford upon them."

During the past year the distribution of studies among the Rhodes scholars has been as follows: In jurisprudence, 45; in natural science, 25; in letters, 20; in history, 20; while in other departments there were from five to ten, with smaller numbers in such special departments as oriental languages, medicine, and forestry.

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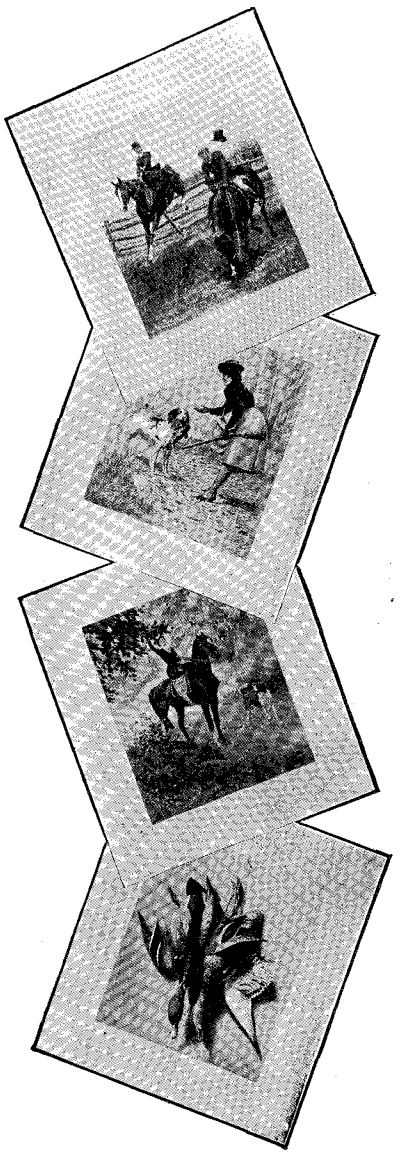

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The object of this offer is to acquaint you with our new "Standard Library of Natural History" which has recently been published, after years of labor and at an enormous expense. It is the only work of its kind in existence illustrated from actual photographs, of which it contains over 2,000, besides many full-page plates showing birds and animals in their natural colors. Every living creature on the earth—animal and man—is described and pictured in this Library. In many cases special expeditions armed with cameras and dry plates had to be sent to foreign lands to secure the photographs from which these illustrations were made. The work is not technical or dry, but teems with the most interesting and instructive stories of animal life, told by famous naturalists and explorers. Over 2,000,000 copies have already been sold in Germany and England.

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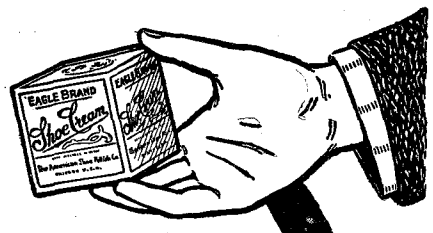

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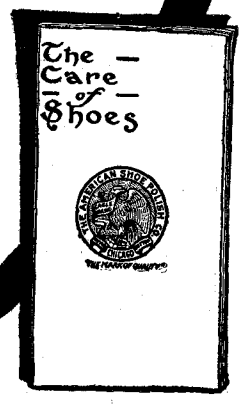

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CURRENT POETRY

Of America

By GEORGE STERLING

Cry some, in seeming wisdom of the hour:
"Not Babylon, nor Karnak in her pomp,
Knew fairer paths to doom than thou. Thy skies
Are gentleness. Incessantly the Fates
Hold thee in kindest scrutiny. Thy feet
Tread sunward, God being wroth with thee at last,
Allotting thee no more his sterner ways
And cleanly times of war. For now he grants
The recompense of battle—pleasant years,
And such reward as age discerns. Grown soft,
Thy hands reach out for mercenary joys;
Thy heart desires dishonorable loves
And baser dreams. Yearly the golden chain
Is weightier at thy wrists, and fostered Pow'rs
Plan in their dusk of tyranny thy tomb;
And in that shadow Mammon's eyes grow fierce,
And half thy sons adore him. Now the land
Grows vile, and all thy statehood is a mart. . . .
So passed the elder empires. So thy might—
O thou too blesséd in immediate wealth!
Ebbs with the day, till night behold thy doom,
Nor feels the menace of that lethal time
When sinks the day-star of senescent realms,
Slow-westering in splendors of decay."

Let men arraign thy worth; yet Man has found
Till now no ampler heavens than thine, nor years
Made safe for purer purpose to the race.
Our fathers builded well, and tho' our walls,
To children of the fairer days to come,
Be seen the least foundation of the plinth
Wherefrom, assoiled, our sons to be shall rear
That final Temple to confront the skies,
Nathless, to each his own, to every age
Its war: their dust is equal at the last!
And thou, thou hast the daylight still in dow'r;
The dews are young upon thy leafy crown;
We love thee for thy youth, believing still
That nobler mornings wait thy sovereign eyes;
That Time, in expiation, yet shall crown
The sordid years with Brotherhood, and we
Walk sane at last, nor strive as wolves or swine
Each for his glut, and heedless each of all.
We trust thy Fates, nor dread the hidden years,
Beholding radiance about thy brow—
Beautiful light, whose rays reveal thy strength,
And yet shall consecrate that strength to Man.

Thus hope we, tho the vatic past appall,
And Wisdom whisper but dismay; so trust,
Being as voyagers whose mist-held eyes
See not the star, yet know the star abides.

—*The Sunset Magazine* (July).

Transmigrant

By ALICE BROWN

Hear me, O my God!
I am tired of me.
Give me a new gift in fief;
Let me suck my mother sod,
Be a little while a leaf,
A hundred years a tree.
Let me swing, a columbine,
Surfeited with dew.
Let me climb, a larkspur spine,
Drest in blue;
Lift my plume like goldenrod,

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Breathe out ruth like rue;
Look up in a human face,
From a purple-petaled one;
Be a vine, and run a race
With the flying sun.
Oh, the sports of summer's breed!
I could play them gamesomely,
If I might be the smallest weed
For only God to see!
—*Harper's Magazine* (July).

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Imitating Father.—The other day I took my young nephew to the barber for the first time. I hated to see the soft little curls cut off, but his mother decided they must go. As the barber tied the towel under his baby chin he remarked, "How do you want your hair cut, young man?"

"Wif a little round hole in the top, like my faver's."—*The Delineator.*

Perplexing.—An Episcopal minister, who had but recently moved to a small town in the Pennsylvania coal regions, passed two youngsters on the street.

"Good morning, Father," said one of them, misled by the clerical garb.

"Don't you know nutt'n?" said the other, contemptuously, when the minister was past. "Dat guy ain't no father. Why, he's married an' got two kids!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Transposed.—GRIGGS—"The doctor said I must throw up everything and take a sea voyage."

BRIGGS—"Got the cart before the horse, didn't he?"—*Boston Transcript.*

SURPRISED HIM

Doctor's Test of Food.

A doctor in Kansas experimented with his boy in a test of food and gives the particulars. He says:

"I naturally watch the effect of different foods on patients. My own little son, a lad of four, had been ill with pneumonia and during his convalescence did not seem to care for any kind of food.

"I knew something of Grape-Nuts and its rather fascinating flavour and particularly of its nourishing and nerve-building powers, so I started the boy on Grape-Nuts and found from the first dish that he liked it.

"His mother gave it to him steadily and he began to improve at once. In less than a month he had gained about eight pounds and soon became so well and strong we had no further anxiety about him.

"An old patient of mine, 73 years old, came down with serious stomach trouble and before I was called had got so weak he could eat almost nothing, and was in a serious condition. He had tried almost every kind of food for the sick without avail.

"I immediately put him on Grape-Nuts with good, rich milk and just a little pinch of sugar. He exclaimed when I came next day 'Why doctor I never ate anything so good or that made me feel so much stronger.'

"I am pleased to say that he got well on Grape-Nuts, but he had to stick to it for two or three weeks, then he began to branch out a little with rice or an egg or two. He got entirely well in spite of his almost hopeless condition. He gained 22 pounds in two months which at his age is remarkable.

"I could quote a list of cases where Grape-Nuts has worked wonders."

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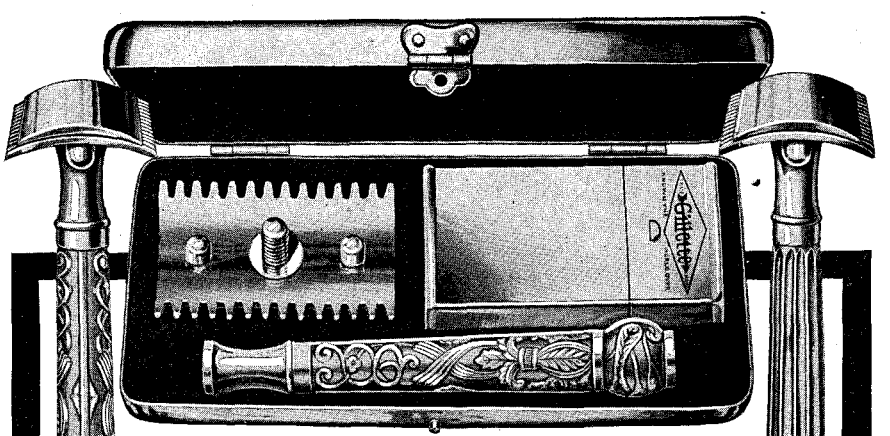

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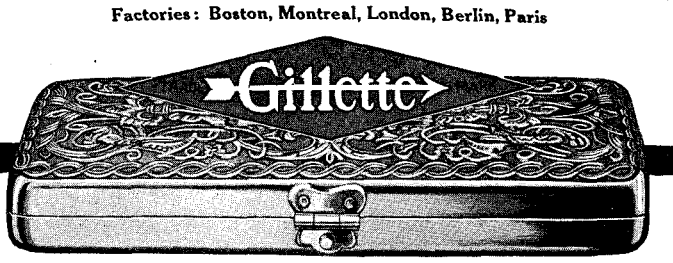

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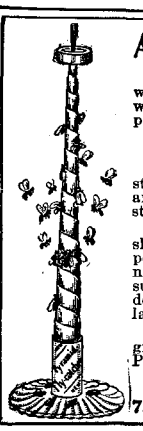

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A Social Distinction.—PAT—"An' phwat the devil is a chafin'-dish?"

MIKE—"Whist! Ut's a fryin'-pan that's got into society."—*Boston Transcript.*

Natural Envy.—"There are times when I envy my hair," remarked the man who had failed in seventeen different business enterprises.

"Because why?" queried his wife.

"Because it is coming out on top," explained he of the many failures.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Why He Dared.—SHE—"How da - you kiss me, sir?"

HE—"I am a vegetarian, and your lips are cherries."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

Ready for Them.—FRIEND—"Now, if I were building a house, I'd—"

OWNER—"Step around the corner, please, and you'll find a house I'm putting up to carry out the ideas of my friends. This is one I'm building to suit myself."—*Judge's Library.*

Where He Came In.—MINISTER—"I made seven hearts happy to-day."

PARISHIONER—"How was that?"

MINISTER—"Married three couples."

PARISHIONER—"That only makes six."

MINISTER—"Well, you don't think I did it for nothing?"—*Exchange.*

What's In a Name?—HOSTESS (to visitor)—"Do try this chair. It's really quite comfortable for—er—an antique."—*The Bystander.*

When the Weather Waxes Warm.—"These are the days when a man quarrels with his wife as to who shall answer the doorbell."

"I know. It's a question as to which looks the worst."—*Washington Herald.*

Safe and Sane.—"Do you take this woman for better or worse?"

"I do, jedge, I do. But I hopes we kin kinder strike an average."—*Washington Herald.*

What's the Use?—POSTMASTER—"This letter is too heavy. You'll have to put on another stamp."

COON—"Sah, will that make it any lightah?"—*Princeton Tiger.*

The Kind He Needed.—Aunt Chloe was burdened with the support of a worthless husband, who beat her when he was sober and whom she dutifully nursed and tended when he came home bruised and battered from a fighting spree.

One Monday morning she appeared at the drug-store and asked the clerk for a "right pow'ful liniment foh achin' in de bones."

"You might try some of this St. Peter's prescription, aunty. It's an old and popular remedy. Cures cuts, bruises, aches, and sprains. One dollar the bottle. Good for man and beast."

Aunt Chloe looked at the dollar bottle and then dubiously at her flat purse. "Ain't yo' got some foh 50 cents?" she ventured—"some foh jes' on'y beasts? Ah want it foh mah ol' man."—*United Presbyterian.*

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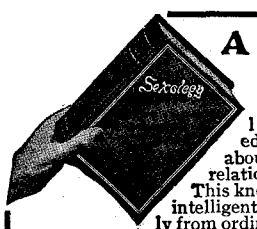

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
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A Merry Widow.—"Is she wearing black for her last husband?"

"No, for her next. She looks stunning in it."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 16.—Mohammed Ali, Shah of Persia, is dethroned, and the Crown Prince, Ahmed Mirza, is chosen in his stead.

July 17.—The deposed Shah of Persia announces his abdication.

July 18.—Don Carlos of Bourbon, Pretender to the Spanish throne, dies.

July 20.—The government of Argentina gives the Bolivian Minister his passports and recalls its own Minister from La Paz, this action following Bolivia's refusal to accept the award settling her boundary dispute with Peru.

The Clemenceau Cabinet is defeated in the French Chamber of Deputies and resigns.

July 22.—President Fallières requests M. Aristide Briand to form a new cabinet.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 16.—President Taft informs a delegation of Congressmen of his attitude in favor of downward revision of the tariff.

The selection of Charles R. Crane, of Chicago, as minister to China, is announced.

July 17.—Secretary of War Dickinson issues an order forbidding the purchase of army supplies from trusts or combinations in restraint of trade.

GENERAL

July 18.—The second Hudson tunnel, connecting Jersey City with Church and Dey streets, New York, is opened.

July 20.—Orville Wright makes an aeroplane flight of one hour and twenty minutes at Fort Myer.

July 21.—The new sea-wall at Galveston, Texas, saves that city from serious damage by a hurricane.

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A Poisonous Drug Still Freely Used.

Many people are brought up to believe that coffee is a necessity of life, and the strong hold that the drug has on the system makes it hard to loosen its grip even when one realizes its injurious effects.

A lady in Baraboo, writes: "I had used coffee for years; it seemed one of the necessities of life. A few months ago, my health, which had been slowly failing, became more impaired, and I knew that unless relief came from some source, I would soon be a physical wreck.

"I was weak and nervous, had sick headaches, no ambition, and felt tired of life. My husband was also losing his health. He was troubled so much with indigestion that at times he could eat only a few mouthfuls of dry bread.

"We concluded that coffee was slowly poisoning us, and stopped it and used hot water. We felt somewhat better, but it wasn't satisfactory.

"Finally, we saw Postum advertised, and bought a package. I followed directions for making carefully, allowing it to boil twenty minutes after it came to the boiling point, and added cream, which turned it to the loveliest rich-looking and -tasting drink I ever saw served at any table, and we have used Postum ever since.

"I gained five pounds in weight in as many weeks, and now feel well and strong in every respect. My headaches have gone, and I am a new woman. My husband's indigestion has left him, and he can now eat anything." "There's a Reason."

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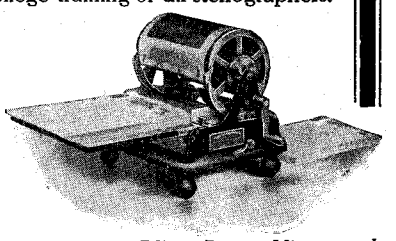

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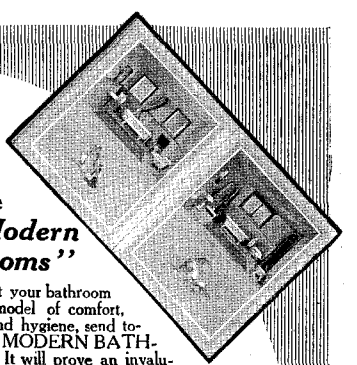

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The New York Banking Department supervises our business, as required by the rigid protective laws of the State governing Savings Institutions. Our 16 years' successful record is in the public files of the Superintendent of Banks, and is also open at our office to the inspection of every one interested in making a safe investment.

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Let us send you our booklet and more detailed information.

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No Advertiser Signs a Contract When He Deals With Us

The usual advertising agent—before he shows results—wants a one- to three-year contract.

Then you must cling to that agent—whatever the outcome—for the full term agreed.

It is buying a "pig in the poke." It is also a poor way to place men on their mettle.

We have abandoned contracts.

Our business is solicited on one basis only—on the claim to outsell *any other concern in the field.*

We expect to be compelled to make good.

That is why we pay our Copy Chief $1,000 per week. That is why we work in Advisory Boards. each session of which costs us $1 per minute.

We combine our ability—mass our experience—to invariably fulfill our claim.

Then we abide by results.

Advertisers may come to us without any commitment. They may start in a small way, and expand when results are apparent.

They may quit us the moment another concern shows the power to sell more than we.

Thus we are held to the mark. We cannot relax, for our accounts are ours only so long as no better man shows up.

That is the only right way to place advertising, so that is the way we accept.

We deal with our men on a similar basis.

Our Copy Staff is made up of the ablest men we know. Each can earn more here than anywhere else, so long as he holds his own.

But, when any man lets another outsell him, the other has his place.

For advertising is war, and expensive war. The stakes are tremendous. There is no room for incompetents.

Men or agencies must rise or fall by their victories or their defeats.

So, we make no contracts with our briliant men, and we ask none from any client.

There is a way to know if your advertising brings the utmost results that are possible.

There is a way to prove—easily and quickly—if we can sell more than others.

The proof can be given without *any commitment on your part.* It will be such that no man can dispute it.

The result may be worth thousands of dollars to you. We have made it worth millions to some.

If you are interested, ask us to state the way.

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Address either office. They are equally equipped.

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The Home To-day is menaced by a wilful ignorance of and a tampering with the laws of nature. DR. H. S. POMEROY, the author of this book, speaks on this delicate subject from a physician's point of view.

Love. Much needed advice on courtship and the fundamental truths underlying a happy marriage is here given in a wholesome form.

Marriage. It is frank and sound counsel toward the proper fulfilment of the marriage bond which will save many a bitter life or ruined home.

Maternity. The author speaks with the utmost directness and propriety on this subject; *its perversion* and its far-reaching effects.

Happy Home. The heart of society is the home, and the heart of the home is the *cradle.* Topics directly relating to the welfare of mother and child should be conscientiously read.

Read "The Ethics of Marriage." Frank heart to heart talks by H. S. POMEROY, M.D. Wholesome, practical, straightforward. **Price, $1.00, postpaid.**

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With the Escharotic Method

(without resorting to surgical procedure).

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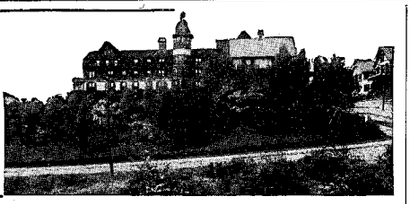

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Variety of itineraries and prices. PLAN EARLY.

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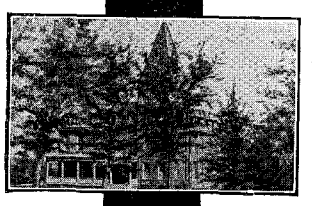
For Boys

FOUNDED A. D. 1794



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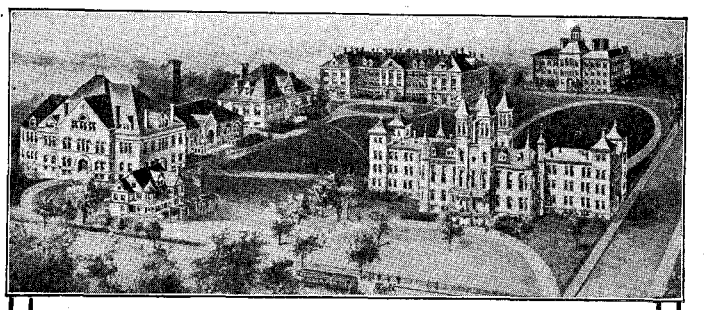

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